"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Monday; fair, colder Tuesday; increasing southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,128. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CANADA SEIZES WHEAT IN EAST FOR BRITAIN

Commandeers Approximately 20,000,000 Bushels to Supply Order of Home Government.

WILL FIX THE PRICE LATER

Action Believed to Forecast the Requisition of 150,000,000 Bushels in the West.

WILL STOP SPECULATION

Government Anxious to Keep Prices Reasonable—Not Likely to Affect American Market.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The Canadian Government has commandeered all high-grade wheat in elevators from Fort William on Lake Superior to the Atlantic Coast.

The action was taken under the special war act by the Canadian Grain Commission. The wheat seized was of grades one hard and one, two and three Northern. It was the property of grain shippers and millers. That taken is all which on Saturday night was in public elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, Midland, Tiffin, Port McNichol, Collingwood, Goderich, Kingston, Port Colborne, Prescott, Quebec, St. John, Montreal, and Halifax.

A revised estimate places the amount at about 20,000,000 bushels. A considerable amount is the property of American grain dealers.

The grain was taken on Saturday night so that grain exchanges should be affected as little as possible. It is officially announced that the price will be fairly adjusted and the grain owners promptly paid by the Canadian Government. The latest quotations on wheat of the grades seized are: No. 1, $1.03⅜ to $1.04; No. 2, 96½c to 99c; No. 3, 91c to 95c.

It is estimated that there is still in Canada, in the hands of farmers and dealers west of Fort William, 150,000,000 bushels surplus of wheat available for export. It is expected that most of this will be taken in the future for the use of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The domestic supply of Russia is more than sufficient to meet the needs of that country. Had the Dardanelles been forced the surplus of Russian wheat would have made the present action unnecessary. While the wheat just taken was commandeered to fill an order from the British Government for a large quantity of wheat, it is understood that most of it will be shipped to Italy.

The Canadian Government will look after the transportation of the grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and from there its shipment across the Atlantic will be undertaken by the British Government in the same way that shipments of oats and hay have been handled for the past year.

The Government's Statement.

The following official statement was issued by the Government tonight

The phenomenal crop of wheat in the Canadian West has brought upon the Government the duty of assisting to the furthest extent possible in its marketing. The supply of wheat the world over is known to have been abundant and the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity to provide for the disposing of our grain is on that account the greater. For many months the Government has been in touch with the British authorities with a view to procuring orders from the United Kingdom and the allied Governments in order that the utmost share of the consuming demand in those countries may be turned toward our Canadian surplus.

As a consequence of this the British Government has requested the Canadian Government to provide within a short time a very large supply of 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat.

The problem of meeting these requirements and of doing so at such prices as would induce the repetition of orders in Canada, then confronted the Government. The effect of Government purchases in the open market such as were made by different countries a year ago, is well known to the public. The market then abnormally, adding to the profits of grain dealers and speculators, who have purchased the grain which the Governments require. The advance in price of large amounts of grain in store becomes the loss of the purchasing Government and the profit not of the producer but of the owner of the stored grain.

Issues Commandeering Order.

To secure the desired end this year the Dominion Government determined Saturday to commandeer all Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat in store at the head of the lakes and eastward. This involves the purchase of anywhere from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. The price paid has not yet been settled by the Government, but will shortly be fixed on a fair basis.

The commandeering order goes no farther than is stated above, and instructions have been given that all loading now under way is to be continued and no delay whatever occur in the transport of the commandeered grain from the elevators to ocean terminals. It will be observed that the order does not apply to grain in elevators west of the lakes, or in transit at the time the order takes effect or subsequently thereto.

There are of course many questions of important detail that arise and demand adjustments, and these will be given the fullest consideration and the promptest decision possible.

There seems no reason why the grain markets should be radically affected by the action taken. Obviously it does not involve any increase in the world's consumers, or indeed in the world's consumers demand. It means simply the filling of the existing demand to the extent of the grain taken by this much of the Canadian surplus, instead of filling the same from other surpluses.

If the result should be a rise in the Canadian prices then beneficial effect will largely accrue to the grain farmers themselves and not to the holders of grain in store. While the holders of grain in store are entitled to fair treatment, it has been thought desirable not to precipitate market conditions at the expense of the customers from whom we hope to obtain

Continued on Page 8.

ESCAPES UNDER FIRE FROM THREE AIRCRAFT

British Ship Runs to Safety from Machine Guns, Rifles and Bombs.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Rotterdam says that the British steamship Balgownie, which has arrived there from London, reports that she was attacked yesterday near the Noord Hinder Lightship by three German aeroplanes.

Machine gun and rifle fire as well as bombs were directed against the steamship for twenty minutes, but she was not damaged.

BRITISH IN EGYPT CHECK WESTERN ARABS' RAIDS

They Have Not Been Serious, and the Senussi Remain Friendly.

CAIRO, Nov. 28, (via London.)—Aggressions against frontier posts by Western Arabs have not been serious, and an ample force for protective purposes has now been gathered, according to an official report issued here. The statement says:

"The chief of the Senussi continues to maintain an entirely friendly attitude toward the Government, but certain hostile agencies have succeeded in inducing some Western Arabs to commit minor aggressive acts against our frontier posts. In pursuance of the Government's policy of removing any possible cause for trouble or friction at the smaller frontier posts, an ample force now has been concentrated at Matrus to protect our Arabs against any aggression."

TURKS CLAIM VICTORY ON THE TIGRIS FRONT

Say a British Mesopotamian Force Was Routed by a Counterattack.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following report issued by the Turkish War Office on Nov. 26 has been received here, according to the Overseas News Agency:

An enemy force which occupied our advanced positions west of Kontulamada, on the Tigris front, was defeated by our counterattacks and retired southward, pursued by Turkish troops.

On the Caucasus front a Russian attack was repulsed in the district of Van.

BULGAR MINISTER IMPRESSED BY BELGIUM

Tontchew Says He Saw Everywhere Signs of Regeneration and Even Prosperity.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—After spending three weeks in Berlin on a certain special mission, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, M. Tontchen, departed yesterday highly satisfied with results, as he himself declared.

Interviewed on his Belgian trip he said he had traveled via Cologne, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels, where he was the guest of Governor General Bissing. He praised in the highest terms the German organization, which he said had worked wonders in restoring Belgian industry, mining and agriculture. He considered the Belgian fields today better tilled than ever, and figured that German, Bulgarian, and Belgian coal production was larger than in peace times.

He saw in Belgium everywhere signs of regeneration, and even prosperity. Many merchants and manufacturers, he said, were confident of good business. Indeed, Belgium did not look like a country over which fiery war had passed only fifteen months ago.

Questioned as to his impressions of Germany, M. Tontchew expressed great admiration for the indomitable strength and admirable system which he found everywhere.

"When I left Sofia three weeks ago," he said, "I hoped to return by direct line from Berlin to Sofia, but I shall have to return via Vienna and Budapest. However, I am confident that within two weeks the first Oriental express will leave Berlin for German capital via Nish and Sofia for Constantinople, which means the accomplishment of one of the main purposes of the war. A long, unbroken line will soon extend from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, chaining our allies closely together and making possible the exchange of all kinds of products, independent of hostile operations and outside interference.

"At Lagos a great harbor will be built, for the new connection will mean a tremendous spur to Bulgarian commerce and industry."

NOTED CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM?

Unconfirmed Report of a Clergyman's Intention to Leave the Episcopal Fold.

In a news article sent to the newspapers last night by the Church News Association a prominent member of the Catholic Converts' League was quoted as asserting that a "leading Episcopalian" soon would go over to the Roman Catholic Church. The person in question, the Church News Association article said, was of such importance in his church that his conversion to Rome would make "as great a stir in religious communities as did the conversion of Cardinal Newman in England years ago."

When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter sought to verify this information at the source, it was denied that any positive statement on the subject was warranted, but it was asserted that rumors had mentioned a well known Episcopal clergyman now traveling in the West as a possible convert, although he had, as yet, signified no such intention. This clergyman, it was asserted, was particularly displeased when the Episcopal Board of Missions recently voted to send representatives to attend the Panama Congress of Protestant Latin-American missionaries to be held next February.

Efforts last night to reach the clergyman named, were unavailing.

SENATE CLOTURE FIGHT ON TODAY

Revolutionary Proposal Before Democratic Caucus to Limit Upper House Debate.

WILSON POLICIES INVOLVED

Prospects of Passage Increased Under Cloture—Eight Topics in His Program.

DEFENSE THE CHIEF ISSUE

Revenue Measures Reopen Tariff Problems—House Committee Slate Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The work of the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, at which every move will be studied for its possible bearing on the Presidential campaign of next year, will be begun in earnest tomorrow, just a week before the convening of Congress. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will hold their first meeting, to prepare a slate of all committees for presentation to the House caucus later in the week and to consider plans for raising new revenues. At the other end of the Capitol the Democratic Senators will meet to determine whether a cloture rule shall be driven through.

Much of the history of the coming session will be written in advance at the caucus of Democratic Senators, according to the prevailing opinion. The proposed cloture rule is regarded as more important in its bearing on general legislation than any constitutional amendment that has been considered in recent years. If the caucus finds a way to have the rule adopted, opponents of the measure say, the doors will be thrown wide open to radical legislation in the years to come. Of more immediate interest, perhaps, is the belief that the adoption of the rule might make it possible for the President's program to be enacted in most of its particulars.

If the caucus does not discover great strength for the cloture rule, the rule either will be abandoned or pressed in the face of one of the bitterest filibusters witnessed in Washington in recent years. In either case the effect probably would tell heavily against the final sum total of the President's legislative accomplishments for the session. Without a cloture rule, it seems impossible for anything like all of the measures indorsed by the President to be enacted. If the rule is pressed in the face of stubborn opposition, the rule itself will contribute largely to glutting the Senate's calendar and delaying the President's substantive recommendations.

Eight Major Policies.

The legislative program for the session is expected to include the following major subjects, all of which have the President's approval:

1. Large increases in the army and navy, the creation of a "continental army" of 400,000 men, and the material strengthening of the National Guard.

2. Provision for more than $100,000,000 additional annual revenues. According to Republican estimates, the revenues needed will be nearer $300,000,000.

3. A bill to provide a merchant marine under some form of ownership or control by the Government; the creation of a shipping board to supervise ocean traffic, with powers analogous to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission on land.

4. An amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust act to permit American corporations to combine for the foreign trade.

5. Amendments to the banking laws with the same general purpose in view of facilitating the expansion of American trade and banking abroad.

6. A bill to establish a system of rural credits.

7. A bill giving the Philippines a more autonomous form of government.

8. Resolutions of ratification in the Senate for the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua, and for the new treaty, already in force under a modus vivendi, whereby the United States assumed something like a protectorate over Haiti.

Besides these larger items, the suffragists will revive their amendment to the Federal Constitution giving votes to women throughout the country. The pacifists, particularly of the hyphenated variety, will seek to inject into the program as a rider to various measures an embargo on exports of munitions of war. The radicals of both parties, it is expected, will demand something like a general revision of the anti-trust laws when the bill comes up, to permit corporations to combine for foreign enterprise. Congressmen from Western States will bring forward conservation legislation. The foreign policy of the Administration may be subjected to criticism in connection with proposals of new laws for protection of American neutrality and the punishment of conspirators in the United States working for foreign belligerents.

To Concentrate on Defense.

Few of the items of the program, it is expected, will be mentioned in the address in which the President will advise Congress on Tuesday, Dec. 7. In that oral message he will stress particularly the need of national defense, with some eagerly awaited references to the ways and means of meeting the additional expense. The country seems to be almost a unit for more adequate military and naval protection, and Congressmen now crowding back to Washington reflect this unanimity. But bitter political criticism is expected to begin as soon as the first defense measure is laid before Congress.

The pacifists, of course, will fight all proposed increases in army and navy. More dangerous, however, from the political point of view will be Republican effort to put through a defense program far larger than that recommended by the President. In this the Republicans will have the support of the General Staff recommendations, which are yet to be published entire. The President's approval of Secretary Garrison's plan for a continental army trained for two months each of three years has already called forth decisive comments from Colonel Roosevelt and prominent Republicans.

On these points the Administration is expected to be able to beat down the divided opposition of the Republicans and the pacifists. Prediction is more difficult as to the strictly political question of revenues. In the Senate the President's hands will be upheld by an increased Democratic majority of sixteen. But the Democratic majority in the House will find itself reduced to a margin of twenty-five or twenty-six, while the

Continued on Page 4.

Gallieni Sees Germans as 'Caught in a Vise'; Calls Attacks 'Convulsions of a Beast at Bay'

PARIS, Nov. 28.—General Joseph Gallieni had been at his desk in the Ministry of War since 5 o'clock this morning, when he received The Associated Press correspondent four hours later. It was somewhat difficult at first to realize that this quiet man in the simplest of fatigue uniforms was one of the half-dozen leaders who directed the armies of the Allies, or that he was one of the nerve-centres of their immense efforts. It soon became apparent, however, that he was both a thinker and a man of action, bearing his tremendous responsibilities with calm and assurance.

"What are the reasons for my unshakable confidence in victory?" repeated the Minister of War. "They are those of every Frenchman. Our enemies have been powerless to attain the essential object of every war—the destruction of the adversary's forces. In September, 1914, when we arrested and repulsed the German offensive, the game was lost by the enemy."

"How do you deduce that the Teutonic empires failed from that moment?" asked the correspondent.

"Because that victory gave the Allies the essential factor of time," replied General Gallieni, "that has enabled us to organize the effective operations of our resources—resources that are very superior in men and money to those of the enemy and nearly unlimited in material, thanks to our mastery of the seas."

General Gallieni then outlined the position of the Teutonic armies as he viewed it.

"Caught in a vise," he said, "the central powers are struggling desperately to free themselves from its grip. The attack upon our front along the Yser, the offensive against the Russians, and the campaign in the Balkans have been the convulsions of a beast at bay."

Alluding to the character of the German efforts in these campaigns, General Gallieni said:

"I recognize all their energy and vigor, but their importance is secondary. Even their recent successes, made possible by the treason of Bulgaria, cannot modify the stategic situation which has been unalterable for many months. The French, British, Russian, and Italian armies are intact. They are growing stronger each day and better armed to vanquish."

A little later, talking of his own work, General Gallieni said:

"My rôle is to co-ordinate efforts, to adapt all national energies most advantageously to the needs of the hour and to obtain from them the best results with a view of gaining that complete victory as soon as possible with a minimum expenditure of lives and money. The task is a heavy one. I hope to work it out successfully because I feel that we have behind us the ardent co-operation of the entire nation."

Referring to the effect upon the German armies of the frequent transfer of troops from one front to another, the War Minister declared:

"Transported to the west, retransported to the east, and then to the south, the enemy's armies are exhausting themselves, and the quality of the German soldier is rapidly deteriorating. The opinions of all those who saw the prisoners taken during the battle of Champagne in September are well fixed upon that point.

"The issue is fatal for the Central Empires. Nothing but lack of tenacity on our part could save them. Shall we have the necessary energy to go on to the end? If you wish to fix your opinion as to that eventuality, travel about France everywhere. At the front, as in Paris, in the towns, as in the county, you will see in the eyes of every one the unchangeable will to persevere to the very end, to a complete victory."

TRIEST LANDS HERE, SAVED BY ROOSEVELT

Arrested as Spy, He Was Freed on Colonel's Plea to the British Officials.

PUNISHED AT OYSTER BAY

Ex-President Rebukes Him and Compares English Leniency with "Cavell Butchery."

Kenneth G. Triest, the former Princeton student who was arrested in Liverpool early in January and held by the British Government on a charge of espionage, returned here yesterday on the American liner New York with his father, Wolfgang Gustav Triest, who went to England to obtain the youth's release three weeks ago. Yesterday afternoon the father took the son out to Oyster Bay to see Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose appeal to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, on the boy's behalf was largely instrumental in bringing about his release.

In a letter to J. Mayhew Wainwright, counsel for Mr. Triest, Colonel Roosevelt had suggested some time ago that the boy should be taken to him "to give me the opportunity to explain to him in the presence of his father and of yourself the terrible character of the offense he has committed and the heavy load of obligation he and his family are under to the British Government."

Colonel Roosevelt in this letter emphasized the contrast between the leniency shown to young Triest by the British and what he called the "butchery" of Miss Edith Cavell by the Germans, an act which he described as "a deed of black horror."

His Arrest As a Spy.

Mr. Triest said yesterday that his son had run away from home and enlisted in the British navy and when serving on a battleship had been persuaded by a shipmate to write a letter asking for information about the best way to reach Germany. This letter was intercepted and was followed by the arrest.

Owing to the influence of Colonel Roosevelt and former classmates at Princeton who made affidavits regarding the mental condition of Triest when he was at the university, he was released on the condition that his father went to England to fetch him.

Mr. Triest went to London and had an interview with Captain Hall, head of the Intelligence Department, who said that the boy would be handed over to his father on Friday, Nov. 19, and made the stipulation that the name of the prison where he was confined should not be made public. The father and son were reunited on the appointed day and left London next morning to join the New York, which was to leave on Nov. 20 at 5 P. M. for New York. Mr. Triest said that he had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the British officials.

Following the arrival of the New York, J. Mayhew Wainwright, counsel for Mr. Triest, issued the following statement:

"Now that Kenneth Triest is safely back in this country, the American public should be informed of the contrast between the way this case was treated by the British Government and the action of the German military authorities in the Cavell case. Young Triest, who had enlisted in the British Navy, was charged with espionage, an offense punishable with death. He might not have been able to successfully maintain before the naval court-martial the defense of insanity. Appreciating this I, as his father's counsel and friend, felt justified in bringing to his aid whatever influence could be secured.

"Several people of prominence gave us generous aid. We have been particularly indebted to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, for their sympathy, consideration, and assistance. That, however, which really brought about the result—in fact, saved this boy's life—was the intercession of Mr. Roosevelt. I appealed to him. He responded with characteristic interest, force and directness, writing in his own hand to the British Ambassador a statement of the case as he saw it and expressing his judgment of the course which might well be followed by the British Government in the matter. This letter was sent by the Ambassador to Arthur J. Balfour, the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, together with, as I believe, a strong letter from the Ambassador himself, indorsing Mr. Roosevelt's views.

Colonel Roosevelt's Letter.

Mr. Roosevelt has consented to permit me to publish the following letter which he sent me after we were informed of the decision reached in the case:

"Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.,
"Nov. 5, 1915.

"My Dear Wainwright: I have received from the British Ambassador at Washington a letter stating that Sir

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FORD NOW PLANNING AN OVERFLOW SHIP

Second Peace Argosy for Latecomers to Sail Four Days After the First.

NO WORD FROM BRYAN YET

List of Acceptances Given Out—Mme. Schwimmer Hopeful—Governors Give Godspeed.

Because so many pacifists cannot sever home ties by Dec. 4, the date upon which Henry Ford's peace ship will leave New York to get the men out of the trenches by Christmas, a second ship is to follow with belated delegates.

Louis P. Lochner, secretary in charge of arrangements for the Ford Peace Expedition, announced the second-ship scheme yesterday after reading a number of telegrams from persons who want an extension of time. The overflow ship, he said, would be the Frederik VIII. of the Scandinavian-American Line, which is scheduled to sail from here on Dec. 8. Mr. Ford is to book passage for all who cannot go on the Oscar II. on this vessel. Whether the negotiations had been begun with the Scandinavian-American Line, Mr. Lochner did not say.

Many who were invited and are unable to go have written, suggesting proxy peace advocates to go in their places. They all give over the great advance it will give to the cause of peace if the persons they have selected are taken on the excursion. Others not on the list of those expected have written to indorse the idea and praise Mr. Ford for making the great beginning. Many of these letters have won invitations, and it is not doubted that they will be accepted. Mr. Lochner said that not a few who want to serve the cause of peace have offered to pay their own expenses.

"No one is allowed to do that," said Mr. Lochner. "Mr. Ford wants every one in the party to be his guest."

No Word from Bryan.

Ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan had not responded to his invitation. Mr. Lochner supposed it was because of delay in reaching Mr. Bryan by wire. Mr. Bryan is to be in Detroit today, and it is probable that Mr. Ford will meet him there and personally invite him to become second in command of the peace ship.

If Mr. Bryan objects to sail on the second ship he will be in ample time to join the demonstration that is expected to follow the arrival of the delegates in Christiania. The Frederik VIII. is a speedier boat than the Oscar II., and she is expected to reach the other side almost as soon as the Oscar.

The use of a second ship will give the expedition a second wireless long range peace gun to bombard the men in the trenches. These high explosives are to be fired on faith, said Mr. Lochner, but he amplified his expectation slightly when he said that perhaps the censors would think the party crazy and allow the messages to go through as exhibits.

All day the staff at the Ford suite in the Biltmore was busy receiving, answering and classifying the hundreds of telegrams and letters that are pouring in. This complete list of those who are to sail, as compiled to date, was given out late yesterday:

List of Those Who Will Sail.

Ex-Representative RICHARD BARTHOLDT of St. Louis.

Senator HELEN RING ROBINSON of Denver.

Mrs. HELEN LORING GRENFELL, former State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado, now living in Denver.

Mrs. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL of Indianapolis, who was prominent at the Women's Peace Conference in San Francisco.

The Rev. CHARLES F. AKED of San Francisco.

HENRY C. MORRIS of Chicago, formerly United States Consul at Ghent, who was a secretary to Chief Justice Fuller at The Hague Arbitration.

Mrs. JOSEPH FELS of Philadelphia.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES of Chicago, Director of the Abraham Lincoln Centre.

Miss HELEN KELLER.

FREDERIC C. HOWE, Immigration Commissioner, New York.

Mrs. FREDERIC C. HOWE.

Mrs. ALICE PARK, suffragist worker, Palo Alto, Cal.

Mrs. ANNA GARLAND SPENCER, Union Theological Seminary, Meadville, Penn., engaged in ethical culture work in this city.

The Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Columbus, Ohio.

Dean SAMUEL S. MARQUIS of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit.

ARTHUR L. WEATHERBY, Lincoln, Neb., Secretary of the Nebraska Peace Society.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN, editor of The Day, New York.

JOHN D. BARRY, syndicate writer and lecturer.

Governor James B. McCreary of Kentucky wired yesterday that his term

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GERMANY PROCLAIMS SERBIA WON, DIVERTS TROOPS TO WATCH RUMANIA; GREECE TO ANSWER NEW NOTE TODAY

Peter, Grief Crazed, Threatens to Kill Himself; Nicholas, Defying Teutons, Will Fight to the Death

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—King Peter's grief excites grave fears for his life. He is very ill, but in spite of his worn-out condition insists upon going into the fighting line. He has to be supported on his horse by two soldiers. He has several times declared he will die by his own hand. All the State archives have been burned.

The noted Serbian novelist, Milan Uskokovitch, killed himself at Pristina. After the suicide of Colonel Gilisitch he wandered for days on the plain of Kossovo declaring he would never be a slave either of the Bulgarians or Germans.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Montenegrin Consul General at Paris has received the following dispatch from Cettinje under date of Nov. 27:

"King Nicholas has addressed an energetic proclamation to the people. He urges them to remain calm in the face of the danger which threatens Montenegro and recalls the heroic defense of Serbia, now invaded:

The Serbian army has been obliged to retreat toward the mountains of Montenegro, where the forces of the two Serb kingdoms, united against common foes, will resist valiantly. Faithful to its traditions, Montenegro will carry on the struggle until death, which it would prefer to slavery.

The Allies have undertaken to revictual the population of Montenegro and the army. The latter will defend the glorious soil of its native land without sparing blood. It will fight from mountain to mountain around its King with the ardor that full confidence in a definite victory for Montenegro and its great allies gives.

25 DROWNED IN SUBMARINE PANIC

Barulos Passengers and Crew Plunged Overboard at Warning Shot, Says Mrs. Egan.

SUBMERSIBLE SAVED MANY

Flew Turkish Flag—Austrian When She Sank Sailor Prince, Shortly Before, Survivors Said.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, the American writer, who returned yesterday on the steamship New York from Liverpool, after spending six months in southern Europe and the Orient, told a thrilling story of an attack on a British passenger ship in the Mediterranean by a submarine flying the Turkish flag. As a result of the attack, of which she was an eyewitness, twenty-five persons were drowned.

Mrs. Egan is the wife of Martin Egan, formerly a war correspondent, later editor of a newspaper in the Philippines, and now in business in this city. Articles on the war written by Mrs. Egan from Constantinople have appeared in recent issues of The Saturday Evening Post.

The British ship was the Barulos. Although flying the British flag, the vessel had a Greek crew on board. Mrs. Egan said that when the Barulos, on which she was a passenger, left Piraeus on Oct. 2 there were only a few cabin passengers and that the majority of those on board were Greeks and Orientals on their way to Alexandria, Egypt. When the vessel was about five hours south of Crete she picked up three boats from the British steamship Sailor Prince, which had been torpedoed by a submarine a few hours before.

"We carried only four lifeboats, with a total capacity of 120 persons," Mrs. Egan continued. "The rescue of the crew of the Sailor Prince caused excitement, and nervous persons began looking over the side for the submarine. Suddenly a submarine came to the surface about two miles away on the port side and fired a shot as a signal for the Barulos to stop. Instantly a wild panic broke loose.

"The four lifeboats of the Barulos were resting in their chocks, while swung alongside were the three boats in which the men from the Sailor Prince had made their escape. Led by the crew and the fireroom force, the passengers rushed for the boats. Women, unable to get to the boats, threw their children into the sea and jumped after them. Frightened sailors cut the ropes holding the small boats, and when the latter crushed into the water three of the seven were swamped and emptied of their human loads.

Herself Forced Overboard.

"I was at the rail when the submarine appeared, and I started back toward the stairs leading below, with the idea of helping to quell the panic. I was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea. I had a hard time to keep above the water, my difficulties being aggravated by the struggles of others, who tried to catch hold of me.

"It seemed that I had no sooner struck the water," Mrs. Egan went on, "than the submarine appeared under the bows of our ship. On her deck I saw a number of men with an officer whom I took to be an Austrian. The underwater craft had her collapsible lifeboat out, and the crew were pulling people out of the water onto her deck. The officer was holding up his hands shouting to the people in the water to be calm. I heard him say in perfect English: 'For God's sake, go back to your ship. We are not murderers.'

"By this time I had worked my way some distance from the ship and, seeing one of the lifeboats near, I held up my hand and called for help. The people in the boat responded and, on a second attempt, succeeded in throwing a line to me, when I was all but exhausted.

"The worst of the panic over, we rowed back to the Barulos and were taken aboard. Women and children, many in a half-drowned state, were crowding the deck of the submarine, which remained alongside.

"When all were returned to the Barulos a count was made, which showed that twenty-five were missing—fourteen

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SNOW AIDS SERBS' RETREAT

Main Army Now Within Frontiers of Montenegro and Albania.

MAKE GAINS IN THE SOUTH

Bulgarians Said to be Disinclined to Push Further Despite German Pressure.

RUMANIAN CHAMBERS MEET

King Calls on Deputies to Unite for Defense of Country and to Support the Army.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29.—The greater portion of what remains of the Serbian northern army is believed to have crossed into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, where the Serbs are continuing, with the aid of King Nicholas's troops, and supplies which are reaching them from the Adriatic, to offer stern resistance to the Austro-German and Bulgarian invaders. Like the Belgians, the Serbians now hold only a fringe of their country, which widens as it reaches the southwestern corner, of which Monastir is the centre.

Berlin announces officially that with the occupation of Rudnik the capture of upwards of 100,000 Serbians, and the flight of the "scanty remains" of King Peter's army into the Albanian Mountains, Germany's operations against that army have been brought to a close. The object of the campaign—the opening of communications with Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire—having been accomplished.

The Serbians in the south, however, who occupied Brod and Krushevo, north of Monastir, Friday, entered Movak the following day, according to a Paris Havas Agency dispatch from Monastir filed Saturday. The attacks of two divisions of Bulgarians (24,000) against 10,000 Serbs in this district have become more vigorous.

British Hurrying to Krushevo.

A dispatch to The Times from Saloniki, dated Saturday, says:

"A fresh struggle for the possession of Krushevo has begun. Newly arrived Bulgarian reinforcements are attacking the harassed Serbians in that quarter. British reinforcements, well provided with powerful field artillery, are being sent from the front as speedily as practicable. They have taken over all positions previously held by the French from Doiran to Kosturino Heights, thus constituting the right wing of the allied front. The French forces thus relieved have been moved westward.

"Reports of the fighting are very vague. The Bulgarians are said to have attacked the British positions at Valandovo yesterday and to have been repulsed, while the French are said to have inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians between Krivolak and the Rajek.

"The latest Turkish newspapers assert that the question of the ownership of Thrace will be settled by Germany in conformity with the manifest rights of the case, which, contrary to the declarations of Bulgarian Premier M. Radoslavoff, would require that Thrace revert to Turkey."

Reports That Bulgars are Balking.

For some reason, variously explained, the Bulgarians have halted their march on Monastir. It is said in some dispatches that, having reoccupied part of Macedonia largely inhabited by their fellow-nationals, the Bulgarian people and Government, are disinclined, especially in view of the Russian menace, to push any further west, and on this point are in disagreement with their Austro-German allies, who are determined to drive and crush only the Serbians and Montenegrins, but the French and British troops out of the Balkans.

While at the present time they have largely superior forces, the task may prove a difficult one. Winter has set in at an unusually early date, and the natives predict that it will be severe. Snow fell at Saloniki Saturday for the first time in eight years. This is taken as a sign that in the mountains of the peninsula there will be a very heavy fall. During the latter part of the week almost continuous storms compelled the suspension of operations, giving the French and British time to bring up reinforcements, which are being landed at Saloniki daily, and consolidating their positions.

The Austro-Germans have also had to divert part of their armies down the Danube to the Rumanian border, Rumania having refused the German request for the opening of the Danube throughout its entire length to enable the Germans to send supplies to Bulgaria and Turkey. Rumania insisted that armed ships must not pass Baba, which is on the Danube at the bend of the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier, fifteen miles east of Rustchuk, where the Danube enters all-Rumanian territory.

With the concentration of the Russians, too, the attitude of Rumania is becoming daily more pro-Ally, and the Austro-Germans, having aided Bulgaria in her campaign against Serbia, which is now cleared, is called upon to protect her against aggression from the east.

Russian warships, including new dreadnoughts, have again been seen off the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, but there is no news of any landing or movement of troops.

Germany's Official Declaration.

The official statement in which the German General Staff announces what it professes to believe is the close of the Serbian campaign, as far as the Serbians are concerned, is as follows:

Southwest of Mitrovitsa Rudnik was occupied. We took more than 2,700 prisoners and much war material.

With the flight of the scanty remains of the Serbian army into the Albanian Mountains our great operations against the same are brought to a close, our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and the

FALL OF GORIZIA AGAIN RUMORED

But Swiss Reports Are Unconfirmed and Vienna Says Austrians Hold Their Ground.

ITALIANS PRESS ATTACKS

In Battles for the Heights Commanding the Town They Win, Then Lose Positions.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The fall of Gorizia is again announced in unconfirmed reports from Chiasso, Switzerland, which say that the Italian troops entered from the north, but such rumors receive little credence here, observers being inclined to accept as true the Vienna statement that the Austrians retain their Isonzo positions. Nevertheless, it is obvious that their hold on the fortress is daily becoming less secure, owing to the unremitting attacks of the Italians on the supporting heights.

Tells of Terrible Losses.

The following official communication was issued at Vienna:

On the whole littoral front the Italians continued attacking actively. In their unsuccessful attempts yesterday they lost heavily. The most stubborn battle was fought at the Gorizia bridgehead, where the enemy uninterruptedly attacked with all their fresh and strong forces, especially near Oslavia, where they attempted to break through along the road.

For a short time the summit northeast of Oslavia was in the hands of the enemy, but after a heavy fire by our artillery the troops regained all their original trenches, storming them.

The Italians also penetrated our position at Podgora, but were driven out by afterward pursued by an efficacious fire. The ground before the bridgehead was covered with enemy dead. Near Oslavia alone we counted a thousand bodies.

On the border of the Doberdo Plateau the Italians limited their operations to an attack southwest of San Marino, which was repulsed. Equally unsuccessful were all attacks in the northern Isonzo sector, near Zagora, against several points of the Tolmino bridgehead, and Selivrh, where 400 bodies were left in front of our position, and on the Orsic position.

The situation on the other parts of the front is unchanged. The Isonzo front is firmly in the hands of our troops.

On the Tyrolean frontier the Italians attacked our position on the western slope of Montepiano and near the Schluderbach frontier bridge and were repulsed.

Praise for a Brave Foe.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.).—Many heroic deeds are reported from the battleground around Oslavia. The Italians fight bravely, and several times, by numerical superiority, have succeeded in entering Austro-Hungarian positions, but always have been ejected by Dalmatian Infantry, says the Overseas News Agency.

These Dalmatians are especially noted for their tenacious fighting, and are feared in the hand-to-hand combats because of their unusual ability in handling knives. Houses around the church at Oslavia, which had been occupied during the night by 500 Italians, were stormed with the bayonet in the morning by Dalmatians. After the guards had been killed the remainder of the Italians surrendered.

One 18-year-old Dalmatian lad, who had been wounded nine times, alternately blew the trumpet and shouted to his companions to press on to the attack.

TURKS USING GASES.

Try Them in Attack on British Lines, but Fail to Gain.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The official report tonight says of the Dardanelles operations:

On Nov. 26 and 27 there was marked activity on the part of both artilleries. The enemy exploded in front of our lines a mine which did no damage.

On our left the Turks for the first time employed suffocating gases against the British, without obtaining any result.

Turkish Empire having been accomplished.

The movements of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen; the operations of the Austro-Hungarian Army under General Koevess, which was reinforced by German troops, against the Drina and the Save; the operations of the army under General von Gallwitz against the Danube near Semendria and Rambasias were commenced on Oct. 6 and the advance of the army under General Boyadjieff, (Bulgarian,) against the Negotin-Pirot line began Oct. 14. The same day a second Bulgarian army under General Theodoroff also commenced operations in the direction of Skopije and Veles.

Since then our troops have accomplished quickly and smoothly the formidable undertaking of crossing the Danube in the face of the enemy, impeded moreover by the untimely Kossovo assault, and have captured the enemy frontier fortresses at Belgrade, at the taking of which the Austro-Hungarian Eighth Army Corps with the Brandenburg Reserves especially distinguished themselves. Zaiecar, Kajazevac, and Pirot fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

In addition to this our troops have completely broken the tough resistance of an enemy who, in addition to being supported by the nature of the country, is inured to war and fought bravely. Neither impenetrable roads, impassable mountains thickly snowclad, nor the absence of reinforcements and shelter were able to check our advance.

More than 100,000, almost half the entire Serbian fighting forces, have been taken prisoners. Their losses in battle and by desertions cannot be estimated. Guns, including heavy artillery, and an incalculable quantity of material of all kinds have been captured. The German losses, however deplorable, have been extremely moderate, and our troops have not suffered from disease.

Fighting on the eastern frontier of Montenegro is announced in the latest Austrian official bulletin, appended:

Austro-Hungarian troops fighting on the northern Montenegrin frontier yesterday repulsed the enemy over the Metalka Ridge. The border region of Celebric was also cleared. An Austro-Hungarian column, advancing from Mitrovitza, has reached the Montenegrin frontier along the road to Ipek. Thirteen hundred prisoners were captured in this region.

The Bulgarians have occupied Goles and Brdo, southwest of Pristina, and the heights west of Perizovic.

NEW NOTE TO ATHENS STIRS OFFICIALS THERE

Policing of Greek Waters Against German Submarines Among Specific Demands.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29.—A reply is promised today to the second note which, in view of King Constantine's renewed wavering, the Entente Allies found it necessary to address to Greece. The Allies now demand not only assurance of the safety of their troops but adequate railway facilities for their transport, the withdrawal of Greek troops from the vicinity of Saloniki and the policing of Greek waters against German submarines.

The Athens correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company wires that great activity is noticeable in official circles, but that in the opinion of high officials and diplomats there is no ground for uneasiness. Confidence exists there that so long as no effort is made to compel Greece to emerge from her neutrality policy a solution of the military problems will be found. The situation, the dispatch adds, is hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Greek situation is regarded as grave. King Constantine's Government is carefully studying the recapitulated demands of the Allies, but has not yet made known its decision.

In a certain sense a deadlock has been reached in the negotiations between Greece and the four powers. The Cabinet would willingly and cheerfully find a way out of the impassé, but its members profess to be unable to discover one.

Once more the four great powers have placed on record their recognition of Greece's right to remain neutral in the present conflict. The guarantees they are seeking are intended to serve two objects: First, the safeguarding of Greek neutrality; second, safety and unhampered action in the field for the allied troops which are operating or may operate in Greek Macedonia.

The four Allies in their demands also laid strong insistence on the menace to their naval communications. They claim that they should themselves police the submarine-infested territorial waters. The representatives of the central powers look with no kindly eye on the projected crusade against such underwater craft as seek shelter and supplies on the Greek littoral, and these representatives are using every endeavor to thwart the desires of the Allies.

SERBS SAY TEUTONS FAILED.

Assert Army Is Practically Intact and Will Be Duly Heard From.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The occupation of Mitrovitza by Austrian forces from Novi Bazar and of Pristina by the Germans—and their advance reported to be continuing—may be said to complete the inevitable overrunning of Northern Serbia by her invaders; but with the achievement of this stage of their operations the main object of the enemy may definitely be declared to have failed. That object was the rounding up of the main or northern Serbian army.

For some time now the invaders have had the best roads in their hands, and the Serbians have been without the use of railways, yet the retreat has been carried out with remarkably slight loss of men, though a considerable amount of material had latterly to be abandoned.

Though the Serbians have now been compelled to abandon the Katchanik Pass and all that region, their magnificent efforts there have been of infinite value. They have, indeed, saved the northern army. While that army did its splendid work in slowing up the Austro-German advance and making it extremely costly, the Serbians at Katchanik and in the Prilep region, by a brilliant defense alternating with heroic intervals of daring offensive, kept the way of retreat open for the gallant northern army, which now, in two sections, is being directed into Albania, and by Albania into southern Serbia.

That army now is retreating in perfect order. For the momen the headquarters are at Prisrend. It is thought likely that the headquarters will shortly be transferred to Scutari in Albania, toward which place the greater portion of the northern army will march, it being impossible to send the larger part to South Serbia owing to the extremely bad condition of the only southward route leading through Eastern Albania.

I can state on very high authority that King Peter's glorious army is still practically intact. "When the great offensive comes," said a highly placed Serbian officer to me today, "you will see that we shall be ready to take our part in it."

However, after long weeks of constant battle the northern army in its retreat will have to plod on day after day by terrible roads, across mountains, over which hang the cloud mists of Winter, by rushing and treacherous torrents, and through knee-deep mud.

It will not be difficult to provision that part of the Serbian Army which comes to the Monastir region, but what of that army which marches into the inhospitable regions of Albania? That problem is creating considerable anxiety. When I came through Eastern Albania the small party with which I traveled had the greatest difficulty in finding enough to provide one scanty meal per day. What, then, of an army? Must the greater part of the gallant Serbian troops be left starving in wildest Albania?

That is the problem which must be dealt with immediately. The heroic Northern Serbian Army deserves well of the Allies and a determined attempt should be made to save it from the enormous amount of suffering which otherwise will be in store for it.

RUMANIA'S KING URGES PREPAREDNESS

Points Out That Since Previous Session Other Nations Have Joined War.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29.—King Ferdinand opened the session of the Rumanian Parliament in the presence of the Crown Prince and the Ministers. The speech from the Throne, says a Bucharest dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, referred to the continuance of "the war which is drenching the world with blood," and called attention to the fact that since the previous session other belligerents had been added to the nations engaged.

"This situation," the King continued, "imposes upon us increasingly the duty of uniting our efforts for the defense of Rumania. You will be called upon to decide various measures and credits to face the present difficult conditions, and I am convinced that you will continue to supply the needs of our beloved army, which has always shown itself worthy of the love and confidence of the country."

PUTS CAPTIVES AT 136,070.

Major Moraht Also Says 627 Serb Guns and 59 Maxims Taken.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Major Moraht, military critic of the Tageblatt, writing of the Serbian campaign, says the uninterrupted march of the Austro-German armies through 135 miles of most difficult and inhospitable country, in spite of bad weather and impracticable roads, is paralleled in the world's history only by the advance against the Russians in the present war, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Major Moraht declares that up to the present 136,070 Serbians have been made prisoners, while 627 cannon and fifty-nine machine guns have been taken. The remainder of the Serbian Army, he believes, probably will continue the campaign as bands of irregulars or will join the Franco-British forces like the Belgians, as "vanquished and little esteemed mercenary troops."

The Overseas News Agency also issued the following:

"The Entente Allies' situation in the Balkans is desperate. French losses on the Krivolak line are estimated at 20,000 dead, while retreat is extremely difficult.

"If the occupation of Monastir by the Bulgarians becomes necessary the Bulgarian Government will give a definite promise to Greece that the occupation will be only temporary, and that it is caused only by the most stringent military necessity."

BULGAR LOSSES 50,000.

Son of Minister to Washington Among Slain Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Bulgarians are reported to have had very heavy losses, probably amounting to 50,000 killed and wounded. Many officers of high rank have fallen.

Among the dead are the sons of the Bulgarian Minister in Washington (Stephen Paranetoff) and the famous insurgent chief Tchernopeef.

ITALIANS GROW ANXIOUS.

Want Government to Act Quickly in Aid of Serbians.

ROME, Nov. 28.—With the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians toward Albania and the possibility of their reaching the Adriatic Sea, anxiety is becoming more manifest on the part of the Italian people owing to the threat against the Adriatic, the control of which is dear to the hearts of Italians.

That section is growing which is convinced of the necessity of Italy acting quickly, energetically, and adequately, since, they think, further delay might endanger the success of an enterprise aiming not only to protect the Serbians who take refuge in Albania, but vital Italian interests.

CALLS BULGARS "BURGLARS."

Cold the Worst Foe at Present of Tommy Atkins in Serbia.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29.—In a dispatch from British Headquarters in Serbia, dated last Thursday, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The British troops are now in the first line and face the enemy, although the 'Burglar,' as Tommy Atkins dubs his Balkan foe, is for the moment an unobtrusive opponent, having shown no initiative here since the French repulsed his strenuous attack Nov. 16.

"The Bulgar trenches are now nearly a mile away on the other side of the valley from the point where the British are consolidating their positions. At the present the cold is the worst enemy of the cheery Irish troops, who hold Brayhead, Donaghmount, and other positions which have been newly baptized with Anglo-Saxon names. The nights are especially bitter, and Winter threatens difficulties for the supply department.

"The British are lucky in having the best road in Macedonia as a line of supply. Stores can be brought up by automobile, except on the last stage of the journey, to the army's position in the foothills. Mules are the only means of transport possible for this last stage."

Describing the nature of the country, the correspondent remarked that game, such as partridge, hare, and woodcock, is plentiful. The British engineers, he says, have noted traces of many minerals, including gold. The vegetation includes cotton, tobacco, and hemp, and orchards of mulberry for the feeding of silkworms. The correspondent, unfamiliar with American corn, describes a plant with its "great yellow pods."

FRENCH AIRMEN FIRE GERMAN HANGARS

Ten Aeroplanes Shell Sheds Near Muelhausen—Air Fight Off Belgian Coast.

GERMANS TAKE A CRATER

Explode a Mine Near the Labyrinth and Occupy the Cavity—Hand Grenade Conflicts.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Attacks by French aeroplanes upon the German lines were the feature of today's fighting on the western front, important results being the damaging of enemy hangars near Mülhausen, in Alsace, and the bringing down of two German machines. Yesterday the Germans exploded a mine in front of the French works near the Labyrinth, north of Arras, and succeeded in occupying the crater.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

Beyond the usual cannonade there is nothing to report along the entire front except to the west of Berry-au-Bac, where a strong enemy reconnoissance was dispersed by our fire.

In the course of the day our aviators continued most active. In Belgium one of our aeroplanes, setting out in pursuit of a squadron, succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane, which fell into the sea off Westende-Bains. A torpedo boat and German small boats started out from Ostend and Middelkerke for the purpose of rescue. Allied hydroaeroplanes and artillery attacked the small boats and succeeded in sinking one of them.

A squadron of ten aeroplanes has bombarded the hangars at Habsheim, east of Mülhausen, (in Alsace.) Eight shells of 155 millimeters and twenty shells of ninety millimeters were dropped on the hangars, which caught fire. One aeroplane on the ground was damaged by our projectiles. The enemy vainly attempted to pursue. One aeroplane, (Aviatik,) struck by several bullets from a machine gun, was obliged to land. Another capsized near Lutterbach.

In the region of Nancy a German aeroplane was attacked by one of our pursuing aeroplanes. The French machine, coming to close quarters with the adversary succeeded in cutting it down. Another German aeroplane, which took part in the combat, turned tail.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In Artois the night was marked by active bomb and hand-grenade fighting at the fortifications of Givenchy and in the region between Roclincourt and the Chanteclerc farm.

To the north of the Labyrinth the enemy, after having exploded a mine in front of one of our works, delivered an attack. Violent fighting followed which terminated to our advantage. The enemy did not succeed in reaching our trench. He was able only to occupy the crater formed by the explosion of the mine.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Yesterday our aviators dropped nine bombs on the railroad station at Noyon and compelled two captive balloons to descend. This morning to the northeast of Thesey St. Martin, in the region of Pont-à-Mousson, one of our aeroplanes engaged a German machine and caused it to fall in the enemy's lines.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The night and day were calm, there being only slight artillery activity. Enemy aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on our front.

Berlin's report of the western fighting is as follows:

After successful mine explosions in the neighborhood of Neuville, between Arras and Lens, our troops occupied the craters and took several prisoners.

At various points on the front hand grenade and mine-throwing battles occurred.

In the Champagne and Argonne enemy artillery displayed considerable activity.

BISHOPS AID FRENCH LOAN.

Urge the Faithful to Subscribe—To be Quoted on the Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, announces that the new Government loan will be quoted on the Bourse the same as other Government bonds, and that even the certificates will be negotiable pending the issue of the obligations themselves. The Bank of France has offered to advance three-fourths of the value of the new Government obligations, not exceeding 300,000 francs to a single individual.

Many industrial establishments working on Government orders organized subscriptions to the new loan by their workmen, advancing half of the first installment on all sums over 100 francs. Pastoral letters from the Bishops were read in many dioceses today exhorting the faithful to subscribe to the loan.

TO PHOTO 2,000,000 POLES.

German Governor of Poland Will Issue Passports to Them.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Two million persons have been ordered by the German Governor General of Poland to have photographs taken in order that passports may be issued to all over fifteen years of age, according to the Overseas News Agency.

One million photographs already have been made, and this number is being increased at the rate of 70,000 a day. The work is being done by sixty photographers with 250 assistants.

Bahamas to Send More Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.—The inhabitants of the Bahamas are planning to send a new contingent to join the forces raised in Jamaica for service against the Germans.

KITCHENER'S WORK GRATIFIES PARIS

Organization of Allies for Prosecuting the War Is Being Steadily Centralized.

CZAR'S OFFICERS IN LONDON

Entente General Staff Likely to be Formed in Accordance with France's Wishes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The organization of the Allies for the prosecution of the war is being steadily tightened up. Lord Kitchener's interviews in Rome with Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino and with Generals Zupelli and Perro, his reception by King Victor Emmanuel at staff headquarters, the return to Paris of General d'Amade with the Russian General Gilinski, and the arrival of a Russian military mission in London—these events mark the latest, but by no means the last, steps in this direction.

The French Government, which is particularly anxious to see some system established that will secure greater unity in the direction of the war, highly appreciates the service Lord Kitchener performed for the Allies by his tour in the Near East. It is, of course, impossible to make any announcement of the diplomatic and military results of the British War Minister's journey, but time will show their importance.

It is both ignorant and unfair to attribute the hazards of the Balkan situation wholly to delays and weakness of organization on the part of allied Governments. There are difficulties inherent in the situation arising out of the very recklessness of the Germanic adventure, for while the Quadruple Entente could not turn a deaf ear to the Serbian appeal, and cannot be blind to the possible consequences of the enemy gaining free access to the Aegean and Adriatic, their advisers do not believe the war will be decided in the east.

Now that the Greek Government has been persuaded to relieve their anxieties with regard to the position of the joint expeditionary force at Saloniki, it may be taken as certain that the operations will be pressed forward in a way hitherto impossible. At the same time it is not questioned, and the French Government holds strongly, that there is still great need of co-ordination in the efforts of the Allies, both as regards major political and military decisions, in the execution of these decisions and in the regular work of developing the military, financial, and other resources of the Entente.

It is also felt that something more is required than irregular meetings to deal with particular or pressing matters, and that need of a more regular council may increase as time goes on. I believe that further conferences already have been arranged, and a scheme for more permanent consultation is being considered, and will soon be put into operation.

From the point of view of the common interest of the Allies, what seems to be most needed is that an International General Staff should be set up and kept continuously at work. Paris would be the most convenient place for its headquarters and secretariat. The General Staffs of the Allies can set up from among their ablest members a body of experts to fulfill duties similar to those performed by the German General Staffs for their own forces.

It would be the business of such an allied staff with the best experience and information at its disposal to produce plans and submit them to the Governments for acceptance. On the other hand, the allied staff would study and report projects submitted or suggested to them by the Governments of the Allies.

IT is just as important that your will be executed by an experienced and responsible executor as that its meaning should be clear and its legality unquestioned.

Our officers will be glad to confer with you regarding any trust and banking business you may have in mind.

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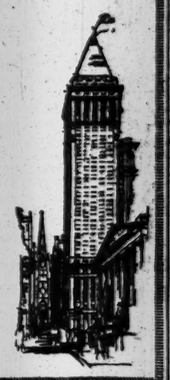

CANADA SEIZES WHEAT IN EAST

Continued from Page 1.

orders in the future and who are our allies in the war.

The action taken by the British Government is based entirely on war conditions, and the response of the Canadian Government has been dictated by regard to the same state of facts.

Followed Long Negotiation.

For some months there have been negotiations between the British authorities and the Canadian Government relative to the marketing of the tremendous wheat crop, but only on Saturday were instructions received in connection with the expropriation. This year's Canadian wheat crop, according to the last official estimate, was 336,000,000 bushels. Later unofficial figures placed the crop at about 350,000,000 bushels. For export the surplus is expected to exceed 200,000,000 bushels.

Great Britain's demand is caused by wartime conditions, and the Canadian Government's action is attributable to the same cause. Although such action as commandeering wheat is radical, it is not unusual in wartime. The Canadian Government in connection with the matter is dealing only with the British Government, and the disposal of the grain so acquired will rest with the home Ministry.

Since the war began the British Government has several times exercised its right to commandeer supplies from its colonies. Last May it was announced in the House of Commons that the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand had been requisitioned. At the same time announcement was made at Ottawa that the shipment of wheat, flour, and a large number of agricultural products to the United States had been prohibited, except when such shipments were intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for shipment abroad.

The embargo on Canadian products was declared at the suggestion of the British Government, but was not absolute in the case of American importers wanting wheat for export, provided they furnished the Canadian authorities with satisfactory assurances that none of the wheat would reach Germany, Austria, or Turkey.

MONTREAL IS ASTOUNDED.

Belief There That Speculation Forced Government's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The announcement that the Dominion Government had seized all the Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat in the elevators at the head of the lakes and eastward, and the report that this action is preliminary to the declaration of an embargo, commandeering all the Canadian wheat in the West, caused great surprise here today. The action of the authorities had not been forecast in any manner.

Emergency meetings of the Grain Exchanges in Winnipeg, Fort William, and other wheat centres were called, and the discussions went on all night. The action of the Government was taken through the Chief Grain Commissioner, R. McGill. The actual seizure of the terminal elevators was the first indication that the authorities intended any such drastic action. It is well known among grain men that, although the Canadian grain crop this year has been far above normal, yet, owing to the weather, not more than one-third of it is ready for milling. Speculators in grain, realizing this, it is said, have been making elaborate efforts to corner the crop, with the obvious object of bulling the market. This plan, it is said, became known to the Imperial Government, and the latter requested the Canadian authorities to take immediate action along the lines followed by the Grain Commissioner, with the object of checkmating the speculators, keeping down the price, and insuring that the Canadian crop shall not be diverted into foreign channels.

A report also is current here that the British authorities through their secret agents in the United States have discovered a widespread conspiracy among German-Americans to buy heavily in the Canadian wheat market, and export grain cargoes by circuitous routes, with the hope of eluding the British blockade, and getting the cargoes through to Germany by way of Scandinavian ports.

There has been a good deal of speculative buying recently of grain both here and in Toronto, and dealers tonight are frantic. Some of them are inclined to bluster and to argue that the Dominion Government is acting outside its powers, but legal authorities declare that the authorities would be acting within their rights, in war time, if they seized the entire grain crop of the Dominion. A Government official said tonight:

"Whether this action has been taken as the result of the discovery of any conspiracy among German-Americans, or whether the action of Canadian wheat speculators has suggested itself to the Government as suspicious, I am not in a position to state, nor would I give any information were I in a position to do so. But you may be assured that the Dominion Government has not taken this action without having consulted with the imperial authorities, and that in so taking it they have been guided by the most important imperial consideration. The most important factor in the British Empire at the present time is the food supply, and any action that is essential to conserve that supply and to insure that it shall not be either in the immediate future or later on imperilled in any shape or form by the action of unpatriotic speculative interests, will have the active support of the public.

"I am aware that the Dominion Government has for some time been cognisant of an extensive buying movement among a small group of speculators, including a number of the men whose action resulted in sending wheat sky high on the occasion of the last great boom on the Chicago Exchange, and these speculators have been carefully watched. The present action may be the direct outcome of their efforts to obtain control of the grain market for the present, or it may have been directly dictated by altogether higher and more important imperial considerations. The reports of a big German-American conspiracy to obtain the bulk of the Canadian wheat crop is not discredited in well-informed circles here, although milling men say that it would have been futile in any event.

VESSELMEN ARE PUZZLED.

Harbor at Fort William Crowded with Grain Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Nov. 28.—The order commandeering grades one, two and three of northern wheat came as a shock to vesselmen and shippers here today. The harbor is filled with steamships, some of which are partly loaded, waiting for the Government's next move. The commanders are puzzled over what course to take. An unbroken line of steamships extends from the Empire Elevator, at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, to Elevator B of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Some of them are moored in columns, three abreast.

Dr. McGill, the Chief Grain Commissioner, referred all questioners to the Ottawa authorities. The commission, he said, was merely carrying out the Government's orders, and he knew nothing of the future policy.

The following American steamships are in port, ready to load grain: Cetus, Thomas Walters, Wolfe, Curry, Hannah, Leopold, Thomas Barlum, E. A. S. Clarke, W. L. Smith, Yates, W. E. Reiss, Colonel, Umbria, E. L. Wallace, C. W. Ketcher, Angeline, Shenandoah, Daverek, Gratmer, Loftus, Cuddy, Shaughnessy, England, J. J. McWilliams, Staunton, and Haseba. There are thirteen steamships of Canadian register also in port, and steamships of both registries are arriving steadily.

NO EFFECT EXPECTED HERE.

Washington Officials Point Out Our Secure Position in Wheat Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Officials of the United States Government, when informed through newspaper reports tonight that the Canadian Government had commandeered 20,000,000 bushels of the wheat supply, expressed the opinion that this action would not seriously affect wheat or flours in the United States. They thought it might cause fluctuations during the coming week in the price of Spring wheat, but that there would be no serious permanent effect.

Much of the Canadian wheat imported into this contry for use in the United States, and not for re-export, is used for blending purposes in the manufacture of flour, but the statistics show that no great quantity of this was brought in. While deeply interested in the action of the Canadian Government and determined to study its effect from all possible angles, officials of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce gave off-hand opinions, based on a general knowledge of the situation, that it would not cause any serious damage.

The size of the Canadian wheat crop greatly exceeds early estimates. Consul General Frederick M. Ryder of Winnipeg, Manitoba, notified the State Department on Nov. 12 that the first estimate of the wheat crop of Western Canada from an authoritative source showed that it would exceed 300,000,000 bushels. This estimate, he said, was issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers's Association on Nov. 10. It placed the wheat figures for the 1915 crop at 307,280,000 bushels. Estimates made at the commencement of harvest operations were considered extravagant at 240,000,000 bushels. The quantity of wheat inspected in Winnipeg up to Nov. 1, aggregating 108,226,900 bushels, was over 100 per cent. more than up to the same date last year.

Four times the amount held by farmers on Nov. 1, 1914, is in their possession in Canada now, indicating that the grain movement will continue in Canada until the 1915 harvest begins. The Province of Alberta alone will thresh more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. The flour mills of Calgary and other cities of Alberta are working twenty-four hours a day now, and elevators and railways have been pushed to capacity to handle this grain. The farmers of Alberta, wherever they can obtain the men, are working twenty-four hours a day on their threshing operations.

The progress of the European war has forced the British authorities to take steps to meet changes in the wheat situation resulting from certain aspects of the war. Among other things the campaign against the Dardanelles was expected to open up a warm water route for the shipment of Russian wheat to the British Isles and France. The failure thus far to open up the Dardanelles leaves the Russian crop bottled up so far as use by England, France, and Italy is concerned. The Russian crop is small compared with that grown in this country, but its removal from the British and French market has much to do with the rise in the price of wheat.

Even if the Canadian commandeering action prohibits the export of any more Canadian wheat via American ports, Government officials say this will not be serious, in view of the official customs statistics, showing that the total amount of foreign wheat exported out of the United States during the nine months ended Oct. 1, 1915, was only 37,987 bushels from all sources, compared with 685,867 bushels of foreign wheat shipped out via United States ports the year before. According to these figures, not more than 37,000 bushels of Canadian wheat has been exported via American ports during the past nine months.

But the exportation of American domestic-grown wheat has been enormous. During the nine months ended Oct. 1 the total exportation of domestic wheat from this country was 161,666,119 bushels, valued at $231,083,661, compared with 82,496,589 bushels, valued at $79,705,282, during the corresponding nine months of 1913. During the nine months ended Oct. 1, 1915, the shipments of American wheat aggregated 30,279,024 bushels to France, 38,434,877 bushels to Italy, 21,472,802 to Hollanad, 30,730,621 to the United Kingdom, and about 22,000,000 to the rest of Europe.

During the same period we shipped seven times as much wheat to Canada as that country sent to the United States. The amount shipped to Canada was 7,037,857 bushels, compared with 18,200,060 bushels of American wheat shipped to Canada during the corresponding nine months of 1914 and 2,549,766 bushels in 1913. During September alone this year 1,259,065 bushels of American wheat were shipped to Canada. This was a greater exportation in a single month to Canada than the wheat shipment for the entire nine months' period from Canada to the United States. For the nine months ended Oct. 1 there were 1,205,587 bushels of wheat imported into the United States, the bulk of it from Canada.

It is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture that the American wheat crop for 1915 will amount to 1,002,029,000 bushels as compared with 891,017,000 bushels grown in this country last year. This year's yield represents an average of about seventeen bushels an acre for the entire crop as compared with an average of 14.8 bushels in 1914.

Most of the Canadian wheat shipped to Europe has been passing out of the St. Lawrence River from Canadian ports, and very little has been shipped via American ports. During the seven months which ended on Nov. 1, the volume of wheat moving eastward through the Soo Canals was 181,926,082 bushels, of which 93,800,092 bushels passed through the American side of the canal, 31,125,990 bushels through the Canadian side of the canal. During 1914 the relative amount of wheat handled by the American and Canadian sides of the canal was reversed, the American side handling only 29,226,000 bushels, compared with 80,097,000 bushels shipped through the Canadian side of the canal. During October alone there were 65,387,856 bushels of wheat shipped through the Soo Canal.

CHICAGO EXPECTS FLURRY.

But Anticipates No Permanent Effect on Prices Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—It is believed that Canada's action in seizing the wheat at the head of the lake and eastward will not cause more than a temporary flurry in the wheat market here and in Winnipeg tomorrow, as traders believe that the differences will be adjusted as soon as it is decided what price the Government is to pay. Exporters said tonight that the British Government evidently intended to make sure of wheat for its own requirements. Great Britain is 40,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year, and the purchase of approximately 15,000,000 bushels in one lot makes up nearly half of the shortage, so that no uneasiness is felt regarding the future.

Traders who were informed of Canada's action did not take it seriously, as there are considerably more than 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat available outside of that commandeered, as Canada had 230,000,000 bushels available for export at the beginning of the season three months ago, and has disposed of one half of it.

Early today Winnipeg and Fort William sent out a report that the Dominion Government had commandeered all the wheat in Canada. This report caused a sensation among wheat traders who saw evidence of Great Britain controlling the surplus wheat, which might have a decided effect on values. The late Ottawa report put an entirely different construction on the matter and a decided change in prices is not expected here. An exporter said tonight that hedges on Canadian wheat in American markets were not extensive, as much of the wheat has been sold abroad.

BUFFALO IS UNDISTURBED.

Fears No Cessation of Shipments from Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—George E. Pierce, statistician of the Buffalo Elevator Association, said tonight in regard to the commandeering of wheat by the Canadian Government and its effect here:

"The Government's action will not alter the grain situation here an iota. We already have elevated and shipped East this season 40,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain for export, and we are placing it on the seaboard more rapidly than exporters can find bottoms for it.

"From now on the Great Lakes and the Buffalo elevators, in conjunction with the canal and the railroads, offer practically the only outlet for Port Arthur and other Canadian lake ports and the flow will continue until the lakes are tied up. It makes no difference whether the grain is shipped by individuals or by the Canadian Government. The movement will continue, but will not be intensified."

WINNIPEG BARS FUTURES.

Otherwise the Wheat Exchange Will Do Business as Usual Today.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—After a long discussion today by members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in which it was pointed out that the Government perhaps did not realize the serious position in which it had put the grain trade by its grain embargo, it was made clear that the Exchange could not know its position until it had been apprised of the prices fixed by the Government, and a resolution was passed that there be no trading in Winnipeg wheat futures on Monday, Nov. 29. Otherwise the grain will go on as uhual. It was suggested at the meeting that perhaps the Government intended purchasing the whole wheat crop.

It was also decided to send an official communication to all Exchanges in the United States, pointing out that practically the only wheat dealt in on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange affected was between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bushels of contract wheat now at the head of the lakes. The Winnipeg market as regards oats, barley, and flax will continue business as usual.

SAYS CANADA NEEDS SHIPS.

Must Patronize Our Ports, Agent Here Asserts.

When it was suggested yesterday to J. B. Small of J. H. Winchester & Co., one of the largest ship chartering companies in this city, that the action of the Dominion authorities in commandeering the wheat stored in the East might mean that it all would be shipped from Halifax and St. John under the convoy of British men-of-war, he scouted the idea, saying: "Halifax and St. John cannot handle the Canadian wheat crop. Portland, Maine, is a great outlet for large quantities of Canadian wheat. In all probability much of the commandeered wheat will have to move through our ports in order to be shipped to England and France, where it is needed.

"Naturally, shipping men in this city would be hurt, to a considerable extent if the Canadian authorities attempted to move the wheat entirely through Canadian ports, because all shippers here are handling Canadian wheat. Portland, however, would feel it more in proportion to its trade than we would, for nine-tenths of the wheat exported from Portland is Canadian.

"Undoubtedly there will be a good many New York shippers who have contracted for much of the commandeered wheat, and who will not be able to obtain it. Probably it will be replaced later on, however. There are many who have sold grain for December shipment who, unless they can get their supply from other sources, will find it impossible to meet their contracts.

The New York representative of a large Canadian grain dealer said yesterday that the action of the Canadian Government in commandeering had been more or less expected for some time.

"We expected that they might commandeer a large part of the Canadian crop, just as they have the Indian and the Australian crops," he said.

"I expect that the effect of this action will be to bull the wheat market in this country," he continued. "Undoubtedly it will affect New York shippers. It will make it very difficult for many shippers in this country who have bought Canadian wheat to fill their contracts, and will create a greater demand for American wheat. We consume a great deal of Canadian wheat in this country, so that millers who have ordinarily obtained much of their supply from Canada, where some of the best wheat is grown, will be forced to turn to a greater extent to the home market.

"As I understand it, the Canadian Government has not yet fixed a price on the wheat which it has seized. Of course, if it fixes a price lower than the existing market price, it may have some effect in bearing prices in this country. There are somewhat over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat still for export in Canada."

Much Wheat Leaving Portland.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 28.—Steamship and railroad officials here, while not yet officially notified of the commandeering of the Northern wheat crop, say they do not anticipate any embargo at this port. If there should be an embargo it would be a tremendous blow. In October a million bushels of wheat were shipped, in November two million, and it is expected that twenty or more ships will carry out four million bushels in December. Almost all this wheat is shipped to the Allies, mostly to Great Britain.

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TAKEN BY RUSSIANS, CALLED HIS VALET

The German Dandy's Servant Obeyed the Order: "My Luggage, Fritz!"

SEVEN SURVIVED A CHARGE

Twelve Germans Reached the Russian Trenches, but Five of Them Were Bayoneted.

By DR. EUGENE T. HURD.

TENTH ACTIVE RUSSIAN ARMY, Twenty-sixth Division, Oct. 5.—It was a warm day in July of the Summer campaign in Russian Poland. The soldiers in the trenches were stripped down to their waists. Not a breath of air seemed to be stirring.

The force of each bullet as it struck the dry earth that had been used to cover the roof of the trenches shook down enough powdered dirt to mix with the perspiration that cover each soldier. They looked more like negroes than white men. There was just the left half of the forehead, where it rested against the board which holds back the loose dirt that is piled up in front of the trench, leaving only a small opening for the rifle barrel to rest in.

It was too hot for any of the men to sleep. They were taking turns at the loopholes and sitting in the bottom of the trench drinking tea or munching at a piece of dry black bread.

Soldiers Long for Soup.

Once in a while one of them would give his slice of bread a rest while he stood up, and, after gazing back over the rear part of the trench, would curse the cook who was long overdue with the two-wheeled soup cart, as only a Russian knows how to curse. The longer and harder he cursed the more encouragement he would receive from his comrades.

There was a lull in the zip-zip-ping of the German bullets. It caused each soldier to stop drinking tea and tilt his head a little to one side and listen. It was followed in a few seconds by an explanation from the men at the loopholes.

Every one jumped to his place, each placing his right shoulder against the butt of his rifle, which had been left in a loophole. Scarcely had they taken their places, and before they could commence firing, the loud battle cry of the charging Germans could be heard. But even their blood-curdling yells were heard for only an instant. The terrible fire of the Russians for a few moments drowned all other sounds. Then the machine guns drowned the sound of the rifle fire.

Germans Reach Wire Fences.

The Germans were now at our wire fence, which was only twenty steps in front of our trench. Even the machine gun fire was drowned now by the bursting bombs that were being dropped by our howitzers supporting us from behind a hill in our rear. Back of them our light artillery was making the ground in front of our trenches a living hell with their shrapnel fire. Still back of them the heavy artillery was helping to make the air hideous with their large bursting shells.

This is the moment when the well-trained and service-hardened soldier shows his mettle. His work is to pick off the men who are not brought down by the machine fire, the shrapnel, and bursting shells. It is the moment when the untried soldier gets what is often called "buck fever," which means that his nerves are at such high tension that he could take pointblank aim at the side of a horse only a few steps away and miss the horse.

Twelve Gain Russian Trench.

Some of the Germans jumped over each fence as they came to it, others climbed over, others lay down and crawled under, and still others stopped and commenced cutting the wire. A few new recruits even took shelter behind the small fence posts that were only three or four inches thick. Many turned and ran back to the shelter of their own trench.

The time had now come when the attack was to be either a success or a failure. Could the high courage of the Germans hold out long enough for them to follow the few leaders that were left, or would it break, in which case they would turn almost to a man and run for their own trench?

Twelve of them leaped into our trench. The rest broke and ran back. The attack had failed. Five of the twelve were killed with the bayonet, the others taken prisoner.

A Servant Brings Luggage.

The firing stopped as suddenly as it had commenced. The still air was now filled with the cries of the wounded that lay among the dead on the field. Among the seven prisoners was a young officer. From his actions he had evidently been somewhat of a dude at home. He turned to one of our officers who could speak German and said: "This is very unfortunate, indeed. What am I to do?"

The Russian answered that he need not worry about that at all, for we would be more than pleased to look after his future welfare until the war was over. "But," he enjoined, "I have no luggage with me. May I ask my servant to bring it to me from our trench?"

The answer was "With pleasure." He stepped up head and shoulders above the trench and called in a loud voice, "Fritz, Fritz! Oh, Fritz!" After a few calls up bobbed a head from the German trench in answer. "Fritz, bring me my luggage." Fritz appeared again crawling over the fencing board down with the officer's baggage. They both took it as a matter of course and left for our rear together.

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RUSSIANS MASSING NORTH OF TEHERAN

Diplomacy Likely to "Speak More Decisively" When Troops Are Ready.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 28.—The Foreign Office says that Russian forces are gathering at Kazvin, eighty-six miles northwest of Teheran, and that when the concentration is completed diplomacy will speak more decisively to the Persian Government respecting the disorders southward of Teheran.

Meantime the audiences of the Russian Minister, M. von Etter, with the Shah are said to offer the assurance that the latter already understands the necessity for strong measures and for the searching of depots of arms and bombs which are known to be in Teheran.

Fighting in Persian territory adjoining the Caucasus is thus reported in an official communication issued today:

In Persia, south of Lake Urumiah, and in the region of the Village of Kalapasva our troops came into collision with bands of Turks and Kurds which fled into Turkey before our attack. In the direction of Teheran there has been nothing to report since the arrival of our troops at the towns of Enghia, Imam, and Keredji.

LONDON, Nov. 28. — A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Advices received from Teheran under yesterday's date are to the effect that dissensions have broken out among the Swedish officers of the Persian gendarmerie. Some of the officers have taken advantage of the fact that they are not in the service of the Swedish Government and joined the enemy camp, while others have expressed their disapprobation of the disloyal conduct of their colleagues in disobeying the Shah's Government at Teheran and their participation in mutinies of the gendarmerie.

"The insurgent gendarmerie, together with mercenaries, are occupying the Mohammedan Road, where, under the direction of German officers, they are fortifying the mountain passes in order to cover the region adjoining the Turkish border.

"Prince Henry of Reuss, who presides over a committee established at Kum, is in close communication with Teheran in the hope yet of bringing the Shah and the Government under his influence. The expected return of the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers to Teheran has the same object in view.

"Half the Mejliss (National Council) and nearly all the armed forces of Persia are at Kum and Hamadan."

The Persian gendarmerie, under 36 Swedish officers, numbers about 6,000, of whom 2,000 are mounted. The gendarmerie is in charge of nearly 1,000 miles of roads.

RUSH TO EVACUATE MITAU.

Germans Requisition 400 Wagons Daily—Quiet on Eastern Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The Germans evacuating Mitau are requisitioning 400 wagons daily.

A German officer captured in the Czartorysk region is reported to have said that, while the German Army ranks were being kept filled, the quality of the new men was steadily falling. He said that the men on post at Ivansorod, Warsaw, Lodz, and Lomza could not be replaced.

The following official communication was given out today:

With the exception of a feeble, easily disposed of attempt by the Germans to attack our lines in the region of the River Aa, there has been complete calm on the whole front.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The following is the report on the fighting on the Russian front issued today by the War Office:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: An enemy aeroplane was shot down by machine gun fire near Buschhof, southwest of Jacobstadt. It fell between our positions and those of the enemy, but was secured at night by our patrols.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Northwest of Baronvichi the Russian advance was repulsed.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: There is nothing to report.

TO TAX WAR PROFITS 3 YEARS IN GERMANY

Proposed Law to Cover Period Begun Jan. 1, 1914—Foreign Firms Included.

RESERVE TO BE 50 PER CENT.

At Close of Hostilities the Government Will Decide How Much to Take.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The text of the preliminary law paving the way for taxing the war profits of joint stock companies and corporations was printed officially yesterday.

The project was drafted by the Federal Council and is, as explained in previous dispatches, a bill compelling stock companies and other juridical entities to carry as reserve 50 per cent. of the additional profits made during the period of the war, thus holding them as a reserve for taxation under the ultimate bill.

Explanatory matter accompanying the preliminary draft shows that the Government does not intend to collect this tax during the war, but to levy it after the close of the war, in connection with an increment tax on property foreseen in connection with the War Levy Tax bill of 1913.

Under the plans then contemplated all persons in the empire would be required to make a return on property and income on Jan. 1, 1917, and to pay taxes on the increase over a similar statement returned in January, 1914. This period could not be better selected for obtaining estimates on war property.

The preliminary bill has been drafted so as to prevent any evasion of its intent on the part of companies and corporations by concealing their profits through bookkeeping or distribution. Before the law goes into effect those companies seeking to evade its provisions will be compelled to take from their surplus profits in succeeding years to bring the reserve up to the required figure. The measure prescribes as "war years" the business year wherein Jan. 10, 1914, falls and the two succeeding years. The normal profit of a company or corporation is figured on the basis of the average profits of the three years preceding the war, and half of all profits above that must go in the special reserve fund.

Foreign companies, including American corporations doing business in Germany, come within the operation of the law, but only to the extent of their profits made on German business.

The law gives no intimation on how much of the war profits the State will demand in taxation, beyond indicating that they won't exceed 50 per cent. Even this percentage is not enough to satisfy certain ardent advocates of this tax, who have been demanding that the Government appropriate all war profits. The general expectation, however, is that the ultimate German measure will cut very deeply into such profits within the limits of the 50 per cent. maximum. There has been some question as to why the Government did not content itself with striking at the profits in the hands of individuals to whom corporation profits ultimately are payable in dividends, but the authorities evidently considered the risk of the large amount of justly due revenue slipping through their fingers so great as to justify possible injustice or inconvenience of double taxation, since dividends and partnership profits once distributed could take shapes difficult to be discerned by the eye of the tax collector.

"A considerable part of war profits, as is already shown among army contractors, disappears in higher standards of living, while other enterprising individuals have been laying away a share of their gains in diamonds, jewelry, expensive clothing for their wives, costly rugs, pictures, and other non-taxable articles." German jewelers, rug dealers, and other merchants have, in consequence, been doing a boom business since the advent of the war profit era. It is noted at expensive Berlin hotels that patrons from the country districts who formerly contented themselves with modest rooms are now demanding the most expensive suites and the highest priced fare, while the Berlin dressmaker is busy the busiest of the trades people, despite the absence of all social gayety.

The new war tax measure is expected to affect favorably the German war loans, since the Government announces that the tax may ultimately be paid in war bonds, and intimates in accompanying memorandum that such paper offers favorable investment for the required reserves. It is understood that the bill will not be considered at the December sitting of the Reichstag, but will be taken up at the session in February or March. The bill is expected to pass with little or no opposition.

HONOR EDITH CAVELL.

Leaders of France Attend Paris Memorial Service.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—An impressive ceremony in honor of the memory of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, executed by the Germans in Belgium, was held today at the Trocadero under the auspices of the League for the Rights of Man. Among those who attended were President Poincaré and Mme. Poincaré, and many others prominent in the life of France, as well as the leaders of the British Colony.

The speakers were Professor Paul Painlevé and Ferdinand Buisson, M. Busser, leader of the orchestra at the Opera, and Vincent d'Indy, the composer, directed the musical program. Among the poems read was one written for the occasion by André Dumas.

MRS. GUGGENHEIM GIVES MOTOR FLEET

Contributes $12,000 for Five Hospital Automobiles to Serve at the French Front.

In order that immediate relief may be brought to the French soldiers fighting in the advanced trenches, which are very difficult to reach with the ordinary heavy hospital automobiles that are in use, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim has given $12,000 for the equipment of five lighter hospital cars, especially adapted for traveling on narrow and rough country roads and, therefore, able to reach points near the lines not accessible to the heavier cars.

The money has been given to the Vacation War Relief Committee of the Vacation Association, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the President, and which has been carrying on a campaign to fend two such surgical motor fleets to the fighting Frenchmen at the front. Already $3,000 has been subscribed toward a second fleet of five cars, and it is hoped that the necessary $12,000 will not be long in forthcoming.

A letter received from Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Treasurer of the Vacation Association, says:

The necessity for more flotillas is most urgent. As far as we know this is the first complete flotilla of surgical automobiles that has been sent from America. Each formation, or flotilla, is composed of five small, light motors. One car carries the parts of a portable operating room, requiring only two hours to set up. Another car carries a powerful electric light and heating installation. Only three hours are required to make these installations capable of rendering efficient hospital service to a whole army division. A radioscope apparatus can be added to this outfit.

A third car carries a laundry outfit capable of handling 600 pounds of soiled linen at a time. The fourth is the drying van. A fifth carries the installation for douches, disinfection, destruction of vermin, sterilizing of drinking water, shelter tanks, &c. Eighty men can be douched at a time. The fleet fully equipped costs $12,000. Three thousand dollars has already been subscribed toward a second one. The public is earnestly asked to make up the balance as quickly as possible.

A letter received by the committee from Mrs. Wharton last Saturday reads.

This highly developed and perfected fleet of five cars is more expensive than the first impromptu fleets, but also infinitely more useful. No one who has not seen the operating rooms and sterilizing tent in use can imagine what miracles of compactness they are. I have just telephoned M. de Beaumont, and he says that they need all the money that can be raised for more flotillas; always more flotillas! The need is great, and is going to be, oh, so much greater.

The money contributed by Mrs. Guggenheim will be cabled this morning to Mrs. Edith Wharton in Paris, and within twenty-four hours the five automobiles will be started toward the Alsatian front. Mrs. Wharton will present the cars to the French War Office in the name of the War Relief Committee.

GERMANY TO RETAIN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Official Proclamation Scouts Idea of Province Being Returned to Denmark.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The German Government, in a proclamation issued at Schleswig, (capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein,) referring to the reversion of this territory to Denmark after the war, either as a gift from Germany's enemies or as a reward from Germany for Denmark's neutrality, states that military operations do not encourage the speculation that Germany can give anything away, and it would be unfair to Denmark to suppose the maintenance of her strict neutrality should be dictated by hope of foreign payment."

SUM UP SUBMARINES' WORK.

Have Destroyed 18 Ships in Mediterranean, Berlin Avers.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London.)—Eighteen ships, with a total tonnage of 112,082, have been sunk by submarines of the Central Powers in the Mediterranean Sea up to date, according to an official statement issued here denying the report that the German cruiser Frauenlob had been sunk by an allied submarine. The text of the report follows:

"The foreign press has stated, according to advices from Petrograd, that the small cruiser Frauenlob was sunk by an allied submarine. This is pure invention, as was the news regarding the sinking of a 3,000-ton cruiser by Russian torpedo boats.

"In the Entente press much has been said lately regarding the success of English submarine warfare in the Baltic, while the U-boat warfare of the Central Powers is considered unworthy of mention. The statement of results from Nov. 1 to 15 follows: In the Baltic only the steamer Afsnomi, 1,016 tons, has been sunk, while in the Mediterranean, according to press reports up to date, eighteen ships, representing 112,082 tons, were destroyed in the same period."

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The report from Athens on Oct. 26 that the Turkish transport Carmen, laden with munitions, had been sunk by a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, was a pure invention, according to the Overseas News Agency.

GAFFNEY ADMITS HE WAS PRO-GERMAN

But Declares That Didn't Injure His Work at Munich Consulate General.

DISCUSSES THE CHARGES

Denies Incivility and Believes Promotion Would Have Followed Sympathy for the British.

T. St. John Gaffney, the United States Consul General at Munich, whose resignation was demanded by President Wilson, returned yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. from Copenhagen. Mr. Gaffney, upon his arrival, said that he had brought with him memorials from American and British residents in Munich thanking him for his courtesy in looking after their interests. Mr. Gaffney added that he was attacked by the American press while he was nearly 4,000 miles away and unable to reply promptly to the charges against him. A newspaper clipping which was shown to Mr. Gaffney said that the former Consul General had admitted having pro-German sympathies, but he held that his opinions on the war had not interfered with the proper performance of his duties in Munich.

"That is practically correct," Mr. Gaffney said after reading the clipping. "I have positive evidence with me in the shape of consular correspondence to disprove any charges of incivility or inattention that may have been brought against me. It is ridiculous to assert that I made comments in the Savoy Hotel, London, reflecting upon Great Britain's part in the war.

"Any man who had gone round making statements of that kind would have been torn limb from limb. It was a pure invention of the London newspapers.

"I have never disguised the fact that my personal feelings in the war were in favor of Germany, but I did not let them interfere with my official duties as United States Consul General in Munich, and I have ample evidence with me to support my statement.

"If my sympathies in this war had been pro-British I suppose I should have been promoted, but as they were in favor of the opposite side I was attacked in the British press until the President asked for my resignation."

Mr. Gaffney later supplemented his remarks at the steamship pier with a formal statement in the third person, giving his version of the incidents which led up to the demand for his resignation. The statement follows:

"Mr. Gaffney thinks the trouble started with a story which The Morning Post of London printed on Aug. 12, based on a wire from its correspondent in Berne, to the effect that he had been rude to Americans and British in Munich. Fleet Street correspondents cabled to papers in New York, one of which also printed that a New York Irishman attempted to send a secret letter to him by the Austrian Consul General.

"Mr. Gaffney said that, as far as he can classify them, the attacks are: Rudeness to Americans and British in Munich, smuggling secret letter, commending Berlin paper which attacked Wilson, dining Sir Roger Casement, approving newspaper attack on Bryan.

"He says that in the time of the mobilization his office was in necessary turmoil. The work increased tenfold in four or five days. In a few days more the volume swelled again when British interests were committed to his charge. Willing but untrained volunteers in the consulate may have occasionally been rude, but no complaint was made to him at the time. Personally he was uncivil to no one.

"Of the secret letter which it is alleged was handed in at the Austrian Consulate General in New York City, he knows nothing. Such was not received by him, and if handed in he cannot be held responsible, he says.

"As to the first charge, commending the Continental Times of Berlin, accused of attacking President Wilson, he says that he praised the paper's war book, not the paper. The war book contained articles by American professors and Theodore Roosevelt and nothing attacking Wilson or the Administration. The paper has denied editorially that he ever wrote for it.

"As for the fourth charge, he says that he gave a private lunch for Professor George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, at whose request he invited Sir Roger Casement. No speeches were made and Sir Roger's standing with Britain or Germany was not discussed.

"As to approving a newspaper attack on Bryan, Mr. Gaffney says that he knows nothing of either the attack or his alleged approval.

"He says that if these are not the charges on file at the State Department he cannot even conjecture what the charges are."

Mr. Gaffney said last night that he would leave for Washington today to report to the State Department and ask what were the specific charges made against him that caused his resignation to be called for.

25 DROWNED IN SUBMARINE PANIC

Continued from Page 1.

children, seven women, and four men. Two of the men were British sailors from the Sailor Prince, who lost their lives diving overboard with their mates to rescue children."

Mrs. Egan said that, in addition to the twenty-five drowned, many persons were injured in the panic. Several of the more seriously hurt were taken into the submarine and treated by the surgeon from the Barulos, who went on board at the invitation of the submarine commander.

"There were many heartrending scenes," Mrs. Egan continued. "One woman, who had lost her three children by throwing them overboard, went stark mad. Another woman, one of a troop of Japanese acrobats in the steerage, with a baby in her arms, was seen clinging to the side of the ship and looking up at those on deck. When a rope was thrown to her, the woman exclaimed in good English: 'Don't mind me. I belong to no one, and have no one to care for me. Help some one else.' The Japanese woman passed the rope to another woman near her, and sank with her baby.

"The rescued British sailors proved heroes. They not only tried to quell the panic, but succeeded in rescuing many persons. Afterward they helped the wounded.

"Only one shot was fired by the submarine. She remained alongside for five hours, or until all possible rescues had been made and the wounded had been attended. She then disappeared under the water, and we proceeded to Alexandria without further incident.

"I did not learn the name or number of the submarine. She was one of the largest boats of the kind I ever saw. The Captain of the Sailor Prince told me that he recognized her as the same one that sank his ship a few hours previous. At that time, he said, she flew the Austrian colors. Her deck armament consisted of two twelve-pounders, which were in plain sight as she came alongside the Barulos. The Sailor Prince, her Captain said, had twenty minutes to get her crew into the boats before she was sunk by nine shots fired into her hold."

The Shipping Register does not list the Barulos, which may be due to the fact that she was purchased only recently for the trade in the Levant and her registry had not yet been transferred. Since the war began numerous changes have been made in ships' names which have not yet been recorded at Lloyd's.

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ORDER A POLICE GUARD FOR RUSSIAN ATTACHE

Home of Col. Golejewski to be Watched Day and Night Because He Has Been Threatened.

At the request of Colonel Nikolai Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who is in full charge of the distribution of the news sent to this country by the official Press Bureau of his Government, a policeman has been detailed from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to guard the block in front of the house at 18 East Ninety-second Street, which Colonel Golejewski has rented.

The request for a day and night guard at his home was made to the police through the State Department at Washington, following the receipt of a series of threatening messages by the representatives of the Russian Government here. Whether specific threats had been made against Colonel Golejewsky could not be learned last night. This is the first time a guard has been arranged for any representative of the belligerent nations since the war started.

Colonel Golejewski, who is a member of the Russian General Staff, was appointed to the Embassy at Washington on his transfer from the Russian Embassy in London in 1913. His offices in this city have been in the Flatiron Building and at the Russian Consulate in North Washington Square.

The police admitted last night that the patrolman had been stationed in front of the house in Ninety-second Street at the orders of Commissioner Woods. It was directed that no outsider should be admitted to the house on any pretext whatever until 10 o'clock this morning, when the Colonel was expected to arrive in the city from an automobile trip.

None of the servants at the house was willing to admit knowledge of the reason for the guard, but it was said that two Russian wolfhounds were kept in the cellar as an additional protection against intruders.

APPEAL TO ALFONSO TO AID WAR CAPTIVES

Spain's King Receives 100,000 Letters from French and English Wives and Mothers.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to The Temps from Madrid says:

"King Alfonso has received 100,000 letters begging for his intervention in favor of civilians or soldiers made prisoners or condemned by courts-martial in Germany and Austria. Most of them are from French and English mothers and wives.

"King Alfonso attends to this correspondence personally, and the steps deemed necessary are ordered taken by him immediately. Letters regarding British citizens, who are under American protection, are communicated at once to the American Ambassadors. The King often stays up far into the night awaiting telegraphic replies to his appeals, so that he can forward their contents at once to waiting relatives.

"All the telegraph lines are kept busy in attending to this correspondence, which has reached 2,500 messages a day."

JAPAN GIVES NAVY FIGURES.

Expenditures for 1916 Show No Change from This Year.

TOKIO, Nov. 28.—The Japanese naval estimates for 1916 total about 100,000,000 yen, ($50,000,000,) a decrease of 6,000,000 yen from the 1915 budget.

A supplementary expenditure of 45,000,000 yen for the construction of new warships will be spread over a period of four years. The allotment for 1916 is 6,000,000 yen.

TRIEST LANDS HERE, SAVED BY ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour have carefully gone over the facts about Mr. Triest as set forth in my letter. They tell me that they find that Triest shows no signs of madness, but may have an unbalanced mind, and that the British Government is prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt.

"What they are prepared to agree to is the following: If the father comes over to England and makes himself responsible for taking his son in his own personal charge and escort back to America, the boy will be handed over without being brought to trial. If he is brought to trial, the trial can hardly fail to end in condemnation, the facts being as they are. The only way to avoid a trial is the course which Sir Edward suggests. Please inform the persons concerned.

Terms Defined by Colonel.

"Please show this letter to Mr. Triest. I understand that he has agreed to the conditions; that is, will make

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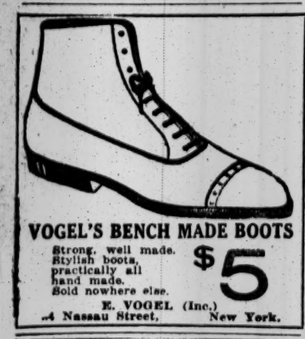

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TO CONDEMN M'CALL BEFORE GOVERNOR

Thompson Committee to Report Service Board Has Not Fully Protected the Public.

IT MAY ARRAIGN WOOD ALSO

In Doubt About Williams, Differ on Cram, Approval for Hayward—May Urge Two Changes.

That the Public Service Commission, as at present constituted, is weak, has failed to protect the public and has leaned in favor of public service corporations, will be the leading feature of the address which Senator George L. Thompson of the Thompson Investigating Committee will make at the hearing at Albany of charges against Chairman E. E. McCall, which will begin before Governor Whitman tomorrow.

Senator Thompson will leave the details of the case against Mr. McCall himself to be argued by Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the Committee, and will himself make an attack on the record of the commission as a whole.

It was learned yesterday that the committee had decided to make charges against Commissioner Wood, that it was doubtful whether there was adequate ground for charges against Commissioner Williams, that it thought Commissioner Cram voted in favor of the public about as often as he did against the public interest, and that it regarded the record of Commissioner Hayward favorably.

Senator Thompson and other members of the committee believe that with the appointment of two strong men the Public Service Commission will have a majority on which the public can rely, and they are anxious that at least two changes shall be made in the present personnel of the commission. This will be urged by Senator Thompson. The law and the evidence relating to the charges against Mr. McCall will be handled by Mr. Lewis.

It was said yesterday that Commissioner Wood would be called to the stand again today and questioned on three points, the nature of which could not be learned. The Thompson Committee has decided, it was said last night, that the charges against Chairman McCall shall soon be followed by the charges against Commissioner Wood, the principal allegation to be that Commissioner Wood failed to disengage himself clearly from the $5,000 worth of stock in the American Sanitary Supply Company which he sold, when he became a Commissioner, to John A. Maher, former President of the company, for $1.

Chairman McCall could not be reached yesterday, and Commissioner Wood refused to say anything.

The Thompson committee will subpoena Chairman McCall today, unless the books of the Bankers Trust Company are produced, with the object of getting more evidence to substantiate the charges against Mr. McCall. This will be the last day for taking testimony before the hearing of the charges begins before Governor Whitman.

Colonel J. M. Hartfield, counsel for the Bankers Trust Company, notified Senator Thompson yesterday that he had advised Chairman McCall to consent to the production of his accounts with the bank before the Thompson committee, and no subpoena will be served on Mr. McCall if this consent is obtained.

If the books are not produced voluntarily today it is improbable that the Thompson committee will ever examine them. The evidence sought from these books concern Chairman McCall only, a member of the Thompson committee said last night, and it will be too late to get this evidence after the hearing is started before Governor Whitman. If Governor Whitman fails to act upon the charges, it was said that the books would be obtained by a legal process later. It would take five or six days to take the case to the Supreme Court and obtain a court order for the bank's records, it was said.

Members of the Thompson Committee were informed last night that Chairman McCall might offer at the Albany hearing to let Governor Whitman look over his bank accounts, but that he did not want the Thompson Committee to examine them, on account of his belief that the committee was personally hostile to him.

The committee does not intend to make any further effort to obtain the copy of a letter which the trust company wrote to Mr. McCall in 1907 to the effect that George W. Perkins had deposited $1,500 with the trust company to the McCall account, to be applied to the payment of a note for $10,000, indorsed by Mr. McCall in favor of William H. Buckley, who was accused of being a lobbyist at Albany for insurance companies.

Mr. Perkins said yesterday that he had not been able to recall the transaction, but that he was willing to have the letter and the details in regard to it published. He said he would look up the matter at his office today. A member of the Thompson Committee said last night that this letter had no apparent connection with the subject before the committee, and that he was interested in it only as news.

The object sought in the attempt to investigate the McCall bank account during the last three years, it was said, was to find out whether it showed any transaction involving the 887 shares of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company stock that would strengthen the evidence that Mr. McCall continued to exercise the rights of ownership over the stock after he became a member of the Public Service Commission. The committee was also interested to know whether the account would throw any light on the law practice of Mr. McCall since he became the head of the commission.

Senator Thompson and other members of the committee and Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the committee, are to go to Albany today, prepared to present their case when the hearing opens tomorrow. Briefs have been sent to the printer by Mr. Lewis on the evidence and on the law.

SENATE CLOTURE FIGHT ON TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

dwindling of the Progressive representation to a bare six votes will greatly increase the fighting solidarity of the Republican minority.

It is difficult to see how the revenue question can be settled without thrashing out the whole subject of tariff revision. The Administration's plans, as outlined by Secretary McAdoo, involve the retention of the war tax and the tariff on sugar, the imposition of an internal levy, probably of 1 or 2 cents a gallon, on gasoline; a tax on the horse power of automobiles and motor engines, the increase of the income tax by lowering the limit of exemption by $1,000 and by reducing the limit at which the surtaxes begin by $5,000 or $10,000.

New Tariff Proposals.

The revenue-producing power of these measures has been sharply questioned by such Republicans as Minority Leader Mann of the House and Senator Smoot, the active Republican on the Finance Committee. Any one of the revenue proposals would open the way to political amendments calculated to lead deeply into the general subject of the tariff. The Republicans are prepared to bring forward a proposal for a tariff on wool in connection with the Administration's plan to continue the duty on sugar. As the duties on sugar and wool were excluded from the Underwood Act only by the President's personal interposition, this Republican move, it is expected, will find widespread Democratic sympathy, not effective Democratic support. A revival may also be attempted of the inheritance tax, which the Payne bill contained in its early stages, and which many Democrats and Republicans now advocated. Customs duties on cofee, tea, bananas, lemons and other items have been suggested.

There seems to be no weakening of the Administration's desire for the enactment of a ship purchase bill. The measure that failed last session is being redrafted. This measure was passed by the House by a wide margin. But the reduction of the Democratic majority and the solidifying effect on the minority of the approaching elections will make the contest closer this year. In the Senate, where seven bolting Democrats last session prevented the passage of the bill, the Administration is strengthened by new blood, and one of the "seven submarines" is no longer a Senator.

The Philippines bill, it seems probable, will be considered almost wholly from the political standpoint. The Republicans have prepared the way for a bitter attack on the Democratic régime in the Islands under Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, and the bill granting further autonomy will be taken as the medium for a vote of confidence in Mr. Harrison. Many Democrats doubt the wisdom of hurrying in the direction of Philippine independence; and, at best, time for the consideration of the insular problem will be short. The increases in the national defenses will be considered by some as another reason for holding more firmly to the American footing in the Orient.

Proposals to amend the Federal Reserve act will be the signal for an organized attack on Secretary McAdoo and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency. The political complexion of the Organization Committee and the Federal Reserve Board, both of which were made wholly Democratic, will come under fire. The Republicans will assail the distribution of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts as political gerrymandering. Attacks on the board's attitude toward the Anglo-French loan will bring in a complicating element, while Mr. McAdoo's changes in the Treasury statement, by which an increased balance is shown in the general fund, probably will lead to a repetition of sharp personalities.

UNTERMYER DECRIES PREPAREDNESS NOW

Would Wait to See If Exhausted Europe Will Agree to Disarm.

BIG TASKS FOR CONGRESS

Lawyer Says War Has Shown Need for Government-Owned Merchant Marine.

Problems the next Congress will be called upon to solve were discussed in an address delivered last night in the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, by Samuel Untermyer. Because the eyes of the world are focused on the battlefields of Europe, the people of America, said Mr. Untermyer, do not grasp in their full importance the great questions, especially those of purely domestic concern, that Congress will have to deal with at the coming session. The questions of foreign relations, national incorporation, national preparedness, Government ownership of ships—which Mr. Untermyer said he favored—farm credits, anti-trust legislation, and the raising of additional revenue, are among the big things that Congress will have to tackle, said Mr. Untermyer, and he predicted that the coming session would be one of the most important in the history of the country.

"I trust that in the working out of these problems party differences will be forgotten," said Mr. Untermyer.

"The very first question that should be settled, in my opinion, affects the Senate rule which makes debate upon any subject unlimited. The Senate should decide immediately whether it is going to surrender or modify that rule, which in so many instances has prevented the proper consideration of legislation.

"The question that is most in the public mind is that of national preparedness. On this subject there are several schools of thought. There is that class of idealists who believe that by being unarmed and unable to defend itself the country is safe. I wish that were true, but we all know that we still have some way to go before we reach the millennium. Another school says that if we want peace we must be strong enough to enforce peace. We are told that other nations know our weakness and they are not afraid to attack us, whether it be right to do so or not.

"Personally, I believe that there never was a time when the country had less reason to increase the army and navy. I do not believe that now, when other nations are prostrate, is the time to make this preparation. Who shall say that the nations now at war will not be so exhausted after peace is declared that they would not be willing to join with us in a reduction of armament? Why not wait and see? It may not be necessary to place this additional tax burden on our people.

"Another serious problem that is coming before the next Congress is that of our foreign relations. On one side in this present war we have lost lives, and on the other we have seen our commerce almost destroyed. I look for much excitement when this matter comes up.

"The establishment of farm credits for the relief of the farmers of the country, a class of citizens who form the backbone of the nation, will be the most important matter affecting our domestic life that this Congress will have to settle."

Mr. Untermyer said that at the present time the farmers are paying 12 per cent. for money, and that there was no reason why legislation should not be framed and passed to make it possible for them to get money at 8 per cent.

The proposition for a Government-owned merchant marine is another matter certain to come before the next Congress, said Mr. Untermyer, and he said he was in favor of the Government owning the ships required to secure and to open up needed markets for foreign trade.

"I think," he said, "that the events of this war have shown the necessity of the Government going into the shipping business."

Still another problem was that involving the raising of additional revenue to make good the deficiences due to a falling off in import duties and other causes. Mr. Untermyer said he hoped that the problem would be solved by increasing the income tax.

"There are at least 100,000 persons in this country," he said, "who should pay an income tax, but who have not made any returns. The machinery for collecting the income tax must be perfected."

Better anti-trust laws and a law for the national incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate trade are two other big problems awaiting solution by the next Congress, as is also the question of Mexico, he said. The fact that the United States had not placed its heel on prostrate Mexico, Mr. Untermyer acclaimed one of the crowning achievements in American history.

2 KILLED AND 12 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Grover Paulson Meets Death as a Car Side SWipes Second Machine and Rams a Third.

Two persons were killed and twelve were injured yesterday in motor-vehicle accidents in and near this city.

Grover Paulson, 21 years old, of Freeport, L. I., a collector for the Long Island Railroad, was killed yesterday afternoon in a collision with two other machines on the Merrick Road near Wantagh. Leroy Smith of Freeport, a driver, is in a hospital with a fractured skull, and John Donaldson of Patchogue is suffering from bruises as a result of the collision.

Paulson, with Frank Post and George Tiazinni of Freeport, was in Smith's car. According to Donaldson and George Waldbauer of Patchogue, both of whom were driving cars on the Merrick Road, Smith bore down upon them at a high rate of speed as they were going in an opposite direction. Donaldson was returning to Patchogue with his wife and daughter, and in Waldbauer's car were his sister and two friends.

As Smith's car was passing Donaldson's, it swerved and hit the other machine a glancing blow, which overturned the Donaldson automobile and threw the occupants into the road. Paulson was thrown out of the Smith car. He struck on his head and was killed instantly.

Smith's car continued on its way until it struck Waldbauer's. The occupants of the second car also were thrown into the road, but were not seriously injured. The second collision threw Smith into the road and he sustained a fractured skull. Smith was held for a Coroner's investigation.

Edward Roden, 12 years old, of 415 West Fortieth Street was run down by an automobile and dragged for twenty feet yesterday afternoon at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and died at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station before the arrival of an ambulance. The machine was a taxicab operated by William Campbell of 322 West Forty-eighth Street. Although Campbell said that the boy darted from in front of a southbound car, several witnesses contradicted his statement and said that Campbell was driving at a high rate of speed. One of the witnesses said that the driver stood upright on the brakes in his efforts to stop the machine. The boy was identified through a Catholic Prayer Book in which his name was written.

Two jitney busses and a trolley car collided last night at the corner of Orange and Third Streets, Newark. Wilson R. Davis, 22 years old, of 55 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, a passenger in one of the jitneys, was thrown to the street and suffered a fractured skull. He is in the Newark Hospital in a critical condition.

Sanford Williams and Frederick Prendergast of South Salem, Westchester County, were taken to White Plains Hospital yesterday afternoon with injuries caused by the overturning of Williams's automobile on Snyder Hill, near Mount Kisco. The machine capsized on a bad curve, and it is thought that Williams did not slow down enough. Both men were cut and bruised, and Williams was injured internally.

George Kern, 7 years old, of 144 East Fifty-second Street, was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by George Ritter of Ocean Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I., at Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Flower Hospital with contusions and a possible fracture of the skull.

John Faulkner, a dry goods packer, of 53 Eighth Avenue, was knocked down last night while crossing Hudson Street at Charles Street. The car was driven by John Wheat and is owned by Sherman S. Mitchel of 87 West Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne. Faulkner was taken to the Charles Station, where he was treated for scalp wounds and was sent home.

William Zeller of 2,204 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, and Rebecca Gioglass of 372 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, were slightly injured yesterday afternoon when the motor cycle on which they were riding collided with a trolley car at the corner of Atlantic and Ralph Avenues. They were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where they were treated and sent home.

HIRED MAN NOT SLAYER OF SIX, RELATIVES SAY

Weitzman Family Believes Outsider Responsible for Deaths in Farm House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 28.—County Prosecutor W. Edwin Florance today learned the identity of the two farmhands who were found dead of gunshot wounds yesterday in the farmhouse of Samuel Weitzman, near the Cranberry Turnpike, along with Mr. and Mrs. Weitzman, their daughter, Beatrice Kigner, and their son-in-law, David Kigner. The man who is supposed to have murdered the others and then committed suicide—he was found with a bullet wound in his temple and a .38-calibre revolver in his hand—was Joseph Petrucha, a Russian Pole. The other workman was John Gannas, a Hungarian. County Physician Edgar Carroll put forward the theory that the two had been involved in a dispute over the war, which led to a quarrel and the shooting.

Samuel Kigner, a brother of David Kigner, was detained by the police today on the charge of having abstracted from the Weitzman farm a deed dated July 22, 1914, transferring the farm from Max Kigner to Weitzman, and a purchase money mortgage back to Max Kigner. He admitted that he had taken the papers.

Prior to the purchase of the farm last year Weitzman had conducted a cigar store and newsstand in New York. It was reported here today that David Kigner was a member of the firm of D. Kigner & Brother, manufacturing furriers, at 12 East Thirty-second Street, New York.

Relatives of the family expressed their opinion that Petrucha had not done the killing but that somebody outside of the house was responsible. With the exception of $5 in bills, no money was found about the house, but county detectives found valuable jewelry on the body of Mrs. Kigner, and believe that this disposes of the possibility of robbery as a motive.

The authorities have begun a search for a servant who was employed for two months recently by the Weitzmans, and who, when she left, visited Justice of the Peace Charles W. Sedam in New Brunswick in an effort to collect money which she said was due her as wages. It is asserted that she threatened to "get square" with the Weitzmans.

Hundreds of persons in automobiles visited the neighborhood of the Weitzman farmhouse today. A coroner's jury was impaneled and, after visiting the farm, adjourned to hear evidence later in the week.

FIND LYNCHERS' VICTIM.

Belief That "Neighbors" Hanged Willey to a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

GIBSONBURG, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The body of John Willey, who was recently convicted of assault, while on trial on a charge of murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Eva Kimble, was found hanging to a tree today, a short distance from his home. Willey had been out on $5,000 bail since a motion for a new trial was granted on Friday. According to his attorney, B. F. James, of Bowling Green, on Saturday afternoon, he left Mr. James's office in high spirits, intending to drive directly home. His horse and carriage were found tied to a tree near where the body was found this morning. Circumstances surrounding the finding of the body indicate that Willey was lynched by irate neighbors. A heavy leather strap was tied around his wrists. Since the murder, which occurred on Feb. 12, feeling against Willey has run high, and he had received several threatening letters, one of which said he would be the victim of a "lynching bee." It read:

"Mr. Willey, Sir: I will take pleasure of informing you that a lynching bee will be pulled off one of these evenings at Henry Saams's, and without a doubt the mob will make a clean sweep while they are at it. Yours,

"From Thirty Good Neighbors."

The letter was addressed to Henry Saams, Willey's father-in-law, at whose home he was living.

Take it any way you like

Whether you consider it for its size, its location, its accessibility, its improvements, its prestige, its spic-and-span newness of construction, its highly efficient interior arrangements, or its neighbors to the right, to the left, in front and behind; or consider it solely on the basis of dollars and cents, you will find that the Equitable Building outpoints any other building on each and every comparative analysis.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 10, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$14,627,139.06	Capital Stock	$500,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	1,234,050.46	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,044,707.01
Safe Deposit Vaults	50,000.00	Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	28,494.15
Due from Banks	4,751,840.59	Circulation	99,695.00
Exchanges and Cash Items	397,526.81	Deposits	22,608,168.91
Cash Reserve	3,220,508.15		
	$24,281,065.07		$24,281,065.07

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AT COMPTROLLER'S CALLS

March 20th,	1911 (Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
Dec. 5th,	1911	7,200,000
Nov. 26th,	1912	11,300,000
Oct. 21st,	1913	13,400,000
Oct. 31st,	1914	14,500,000
Sept. 2nd,	1915	19,400,000
Nov. 10th,	1915	22,600,000

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And we make this claim regardless of prices, because excellence with us is not so much a question of price, as it is a rule at all prices.

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Distinction is just as much a part of our leather luggage and novelties as the famous Lion, and Anchor and G on a Sterling Silver Gorham coffee pot!

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A prodigious and particular variety, in which your only difficulty will be to select one and resist the appeal of others. $2.50 to $75.00

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Courtlandt Av. & 148th St.	No. 1815 Webster Avenue

No. 173 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City

The "Cake Griddle" we use will be sold by us this week for **79** cents—regular price 90 cents.

We will continue to sell the "Toaster" at **19** cents this week—regular price 25 cents. It makes four pieces of toast at one time.

Do not select your Christmas gifts until you have seen our display of practical gas-using appliances; also our new designs in Gas Lamps.

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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"Why isn't a motor car like a bear? Quick! What's the answer?"

"I pass. Why *isn't* a motor car like a bear?"

"Because a bear hibernates, whereas a motor car doesn't have to."

"But I always put my car up for the winter. Don't you?"

"I should say not. I keep my car in commission twelve months in the year. With a tank full of SOCONY Motor Gasoline and a crank case full of Polarine I can keep my little fliver on the road in the coldest weather."

"Don't you have trouble starting?"

"Not a bit. It's all in the fuel you use. SOCONY Motor Gasoline is quick-starting in zero weather—whether your tank is nearly full or nearly empty. SOCONY gas is a straight-distilled product—every drop like every other drop wherever you buy it. You're always safe as long as you buy your gas under the red white and blue SOCONY sign."

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The Secrets of Business Strategy

A wonderful, an astounding thing this is—a book that will be to business what Bernhardi's book on War was to German fighting efficiency—a manual of the *strategy* that makes men successful in business—constructed for you, before your eyes, out of the actual plans, methods and success-secrets of America's great corporations and managers of men.

Now—when wars and the complications of wars are opening up vast new business opportunities, and demanding better business knowledge, every man with the responsibility on his shoulders of a business enterprise, or the hope in his heart of ever being worthy of big responsibilities, should read and re-read this great manual of business strategy. Not on theory, but on fact—hard, naked fact—is the basis of this strategy laid. Not from myths or suppositions are its conclusions drawn, but from the actual experiences of men and business houses—experiences plainly, frankly told, often with names and dates to verify them.

Here are just a few of the vital, inside business points on which the plan is based:—

How the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is organized.

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How the United Cigar Stores know what each store will earn this week.

Hugh Chalmers' plan for getting each day's work done on time.

The policy that has made John Wanamaker's store famous.

How John H. Patterson organized the sales-work of the National Cash Register.

Frank A. Vanderlip's plan for getting men to work his way.

Successful retailing methods.

These are but a few of the inside business facts told in this book—but remember, they are not told merely to interest you (although to any business man, they are more interesting than any novel ever written), but to furnish the practical proof on which is built this manual of Business Strategy. So great do we know this book to be—so important to every man in business, young or old, rich or poor—that we will send it to any responsible man to examine for himself before he pays a single cent for it.

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Send no money. Simply fill out and mail the coupon, and we will send you, prepaid, this new remarkable book "Getting the Most Out of Business," 488 pages, on heavy book paper, handsomely and strongly bound, title in Gold. Take five days to pass an opinion on it. Then either send us the price, $2, or return the book—just as you decide. The author is E. St. Elmo Lewis, whose years in the inner counsels of the National Cash Register Co. and Burroughs Adding Machine Co., in close touch with the nation's retailing, wholesaling, manufacturing, and banking institutions, both large and small, have made him not only one of America's big successful business men, but also one of this country's keenest business observers and strategists. "Getting the Most Out of Business" will give you a definite strategy to base your plans upon—a working, workable philosophy of successful business. Send no money—*get the book* and see for yourself. Tear off the coupon now. RONALD PRESS CO., 20 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

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For Pastor, Superintendent, Teacher, or Church Worker, the Schofield Bible makes a handsome present. It comes in various bindings from $3.50 to $11.00.

Regular Teacher's Bibles, with References, Cyclopedic concordance, Helps, maps, etc., $2.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.

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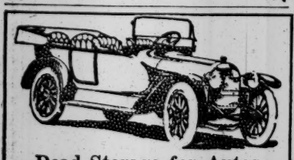

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MEXICAN ATTACKS ON NUNS UNPROVED

Secretary Tumulty Says Our Investigators Failed to Verify a Single Report.

ANSWERS JERSEY INQUIRY

Administration Again Gives Reasons to Justify Recognition of Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Administration's reply to those who adversely criticise the recognition of the Carranza Government in Mexico because of charges of outrages upon priests and nuns of the Catholic Church was made public here tonight in a letter by Secretary Tumulty to Dr. James J. McGuire of Trenton, N. J., who recently wrote to the White House asking for an explanation of what he characterized as "widespread criticism."

Secretary Tumulty advised Dr. McGuire that the files of the State Department failed to disclose any official record of a single proved case of outrages upon nuns, and he included in his letter a statement by the Catholic Vicar General at Mexico City, Antonio J. Paredes, which, while disclosing the shooting of priests and the expulsion and imprisonment of others, declared there had been no attacks on nuns in that district.

There have been many unsubstantiated reports of this nature, but none of our Consuls or Special Agents who have diligently investigated reported cases has been able to verify them. It was said that at Zacatecas a great many of the nuns had been outraged. Our Special Agent who was sent there to make inquiries, after a thorough investigation, covering two weeks, reported that he had not been able to confirm the report. It is true that the nuns had already left Zacatecas, but they had gone to Vera Cruz, where they remained until November, when they were sent by this Government on a steamer to the United States.

Says Officers Heard of No Attacks.

"During all the time of their stay in Vera Cruz—and they remained there five months after the reported outrages—the officers of the American Army, who were thrown more or less in contact with the priests and nuns, especially at the time of preparation for embarking, have stated that they never heard of a single report of outrage having been committed. These men showed the poor refugees the greatest sympathy and did everything possible to make them comfortable, and it would seem remarkable that they should not have heard some repetition of the story of the Zacatecas outrages, had the report been true.

"It is proper to observe here that perhaps some nuns may have been assaulted, as might have occurred in any other country under the conditions of wild disorder which then prevailed in Mexico, and especially when it is considered that the laws of Mexico prohibit a nun from wearing any garb or other insignia to indicate her calling so that she would be in no way distinguishable from others of her sex."

Secretary Tumulty said that in all wars the horrors of the conflict had been kept alive by those on the losing side, but that it should be the duty of all citizens of both the United States and Mexico to contribute in every manner to the early rehabilitation of the nation so long torn by civil strife, and to avoid keeping open the wounds.

"Counsel and sympathy are needful, and would be merciful now, because they would be of wonderful efficacy in uniting the people of Mexico in the work of reconstruction," wrote Mr. Tumulty. "Efforts to arouse rancorous feelings among them will have the effect of opening anew the wounds which should be healed and of creating an open sore to torture that poor people as long as their minds are kept inflamed against their brethren.

Assails Certain Americans.

"Criticism is ever easy, especially when the critics do not have to bear the burden of responsibility or suffer the consequences. In this matter, involving the life and future of Mexico, the Administration has tried to have a much more extended horizon than those who, living in Mexico, have sometimes been actuated by self-interest. Had the Government listened to a certain class of Americans in Mexico, this country would long since have sent its armies across the border, with what results, in times like these, no one can predict."

The Secretary also drew attention to the recognition of President Juarez by the Buchanan administration following "the bloodiest of all civil wars ever waged in Mexico," marked by "all the bitterness and cruelties of a religious war."

Emphasis was laid on the recognition of Carranza by the Latin American countries which joined in the Pan-American peace conference. All of these Latin American countries, Mr. Tumulty pointed out, were Catholic nations.

Finally, a statement was reproduced which was given to the State Department by Eliseo Arredondo, the Washington representative of General Carranza, last October, pledging the Carranza Government to respect everybody's "life, property, and religious beliefs."

Secretary Tumulty inclosed in his message a letter written by former Secretary Bryan last March to the Rev. Francis C. Kelly of Chicago, giving in detail various steps taken by the United States Government during the progress of the revolution in Mexico to protect the representatives of all religious organizations in Mexico. It was published at that time.

QUESTIONS TUMULTY'S REPLY.

Catholic Editor Says Army Officer Heard Attacks Sworn To.

Commenting on Secretary Tumulty's answer to an inquiry regarding the alleged attacks upon nuns in Mexico, the Rev. Richard H. Tierney, S. J., editor of America, a Catholic Weekly published in this city, will say in this week's issue of his paper, in part:

"In regard to the sisters, Mr. Tumulty says: 'There is no official record of a single proven case of this dastardly crime in the files of the Department of State.' Proceeding, he declares that there are unsubstantiated reports which could not be verified by our Consuls or special agents. He then singles out crimes against sisters reported from Zacatecas and affirms that our agent after thorough investigation was not able to confirm the reports. The sisters, he says, had left Zacatecas before the arrival of the agent, but they remined five months in Vera Cruz, and there were thrown into contact with army officers who have stated that they never heard of a single report of outrage.

"The fact remains that there are in possession of both Mgr. Kelly, President of the Church Extension Society, and of the editor of America two affidavits declaring that sisters were outraged. And, strange to say, one of these was taken at Vera Cruz on Oct. 28, 1914, in the presence of an army officer who affixes his name thereto. This affidavit is also signed by the attestants, viz: six sisters—by six witnesses, and by the notary. Should Mr. Tumulty desire the appended names, all save that of the army officer will be sent him. The second statement about the same subject was sworn to by the Prioress of Queretaro in the presence of the Archbishop of New Orleans and Mgr. Kelly. This lady declares under oath that she conversed with sisters who had been outraged.

"The second item of Mr. Tumulty's letter worthy of notice concerns Mgr. Paredes's testimony about the treatment of sisters and priests. In order that this should be evaluated at its proper worth, it is necessary to say that Mgr. Paredes is a Carranzista who holds his present position by appointment from Carranza, and by the suffrance of the Ordinary of Mexico City, who confirmed the appointment, to avoid greater trouble. Mgr. Paredes admits the murder and torture of priests, but good Carranzistas that he is, he accuses the Zapatistas of the crimes."

Father Tierney was the Chairman of the committee from the National Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies that called on President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to protest against the treatment of Catholics in Mexico by the revolutionists.

VILLISTAS ATTACKED CONSUL.

American Representative in Cananea Beaten and Life Threatened.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 28.—Charles Montague, American Consul at Cananea, who arrived at Nogales today, said that a body of Villa's troops entered the Banco Mercantil at Cananea, of which he was cashier, and attempted to open the safe by shooting into the lock with their revolvers. They blew off the combination knob, and then demanded that Mr. Montague open the safe.

When he told them that he could not open the safe, because the combination knob was blown off, he was knocked down, beaten, kicked, and his life threatened, Mr. Montague said.

General Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza commander, is reported to have said that if the occupation of Cananea had been delayed twenty-four hours not a single American would have been left alive, and that the coming of his troops caused General José Rodriguez, Villa commander, to retire before putting his threats against Americans into execution.

200 MEN PREPARING SCOUT FUND PLANS

Workers Meet at Luncheon Today to Assign Committees to Their Districts.

EXPECT TO RAISE $200,000

Headquarters Open, but Actual Campaign Does Not Begin Until Next Week.

The New York organization of the Boy Scouts of America is beginning today its preparation for the campaign, to be started next week, for the raising of $200,000. This sum is to be used to finance the Boy Scout program for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, with the object of increasing by 25,000 the present Boy Scout enrollment of 6,000 in Greater New York. Every cent to be raised in the campaign will go directly to the purpose of helping the boys, as several friends of the movement have contributed a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the campaign itself. It is expected that the money can be raised in a single week.

More than 200 people interested in the Boy Scout movement have been giving several hours' volunteer service a day to the work, and headquarters for the financial campaign will be opened this morning at 57 and 59 Chambers Street, at the corner of Broadway. Auxiliary offices will be maintained on the twelfth floor of the Fifth Avenue Building, at 200 Fifth Avenue. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been appointed Treasurer of the Boy Scout Fund.

Today 100 business men representing the five boroughs will meet at luncheon in the Machinery Club at 50 Church Street to discuss their part in the campaign. At this meeting the work will be divided up among the sixty Chairmen of committees, each of whom will have seven or eight subordinates. Tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock another 100 will meet at the Aldine Club, in the Fifth Avenue Building, and next week, when the campaign is under way, the 475 men engaged in the active work will meet daily at luncheon and talk over the progress of the efforts to raise the money.

During the last two weeks the Scout leaders have had to resist a vigorous pressure on the part of opposing factions to make the Boy Scout organization take a definite stand for or against preparedness. A similar organization, the United States Boy Scouts, has a definitely military system. Recently, however, the Executive Board of the National Council refused to commit the Boy Scout movement.

In resolutions the board said, in part: "It would be inappropriate for the Boy Scouts of America to take any official action with reference to any question of policy for the United States Government.

"But it should be clearly understood that the Boy Scout movement is not anti-military. It neither promotes nor discourages military training. It develops the character of boys and assists them in securing a proper conception of a citizen's responsibility."

Miss Mannheimer to Give Readings.

Miss Mannheimer is to give a series of drama readings at Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim's apartment, at the St. Regis, on Tuesdays, Jan. 4, 11, and 18. She will also give her third annual series of readings at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday mornings, Jan. 7, 14, 21, and 28. One of the plays of both series is "Little Eyolf," Ibsen's study in human responsibility. Among the patronesses and subscribers are Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Felix H. Warburg, Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Thomas D. Chadbourne, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Jerome J. Hanauer, Miss Eleanor Gates, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Mrs. William E. Einstein, Mrs. Henry M. Toch, Mrs. Morris Manges, and Mrs. L. Furchgott.

To Study Business Conditions.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World will begin Dec. 3 to make an investigation of American business conditions and they hope to cover twice as many cities as were investigated last year. A representative selected from the advertising club in each of the cities investigated will report as to conditions in his city. Frank E. Morrison has been chosen to carry on the work in this city. The purpose of the report is to eliminate guess work from sales and advertising efforts, in order to reduce their costs.

RACE BREAKING DOWN, DR. SCHLAPP DECLARES

Physician, Member of Cornell Faculty, Scores Autos, Movies and Drink in Sermon.

That the human race is weakening and breaking down, and that automobiles, the movies, alcohol, industrialism, and the stress of modern life are all contributing factors in the weakening process, were the conclusions of Dr. Max G. Schlapp of the Cornell Post-Graduate Hospital, speaking yesterday at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject, "Is Industrialism Wrecking the Race?"

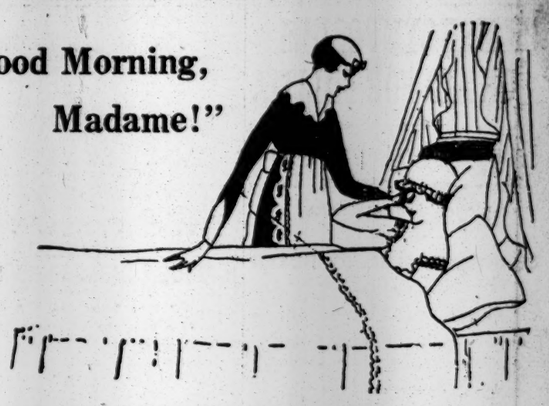
"It has been said that with a lower birth rate there will be fewer individuals, and the people born will be healthier, stronger, and better able to cope with the conditions existing today," said Dr. Schlapp. "That is not true. The people born today are weaker. We have more insane people born today than twenty-five years ago. We have more feeble-minded and persons suffering from nervous disorders born today than twenty-five years ago."

Of industrial and business conditions the speaker said:

"We are passing through a period where the chemical substances of our bodies are being consumed too rapidly and not repaired. We have too many consumers today and not enough producers. The improvement in industrialism has been a boomerang.

"Take the automobile. How many thousands of people are interested in the manufacture and sale of automobiles? Take the 'movies'—how many thousands of people are engaged in their production? Are these people of any particular value to the human race? Of course, these things are great advancements. But are these people who are giving us automobiles producers? Are the movie makers producers? They are all consumers."

"Good Morning, Madame!"



"Do you know that this is your Turkish Day at Fleischman's and you have an appointment there with some of your friends? How different you look when you return! The Fleischman Turkish Baths are a revelation—Madame, you have a treat in store for you at the top floors of the Fleischman Building, Sixth Avenue and 42d Street. Their beauty parlor is the best in the city."

HOURS FOR WOMEN

Mondays	from 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
Tuesdays	" 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Wednesdays	" 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
Thursdays	" 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Fridays	" 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

All other hours reserved for men, including Saturday, Sunday and every night in the week. Sleeping accommodations for 500 (men only). On Public Holidays open to men exclusively.

Admittance $1.00. 6 Tickets $5.00. 13 Tickets $10.00

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

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comprising extensive selections of Mid-Winter Fashions at—
STILL-GREATER REDUCTIONS
ALSO ANNOUNCING
Important Values in Holiday Furs—
including:
FUR COATS—at $145, $195, $245, $295, $495
(formerly $195 to $575)
FUR SETS—at $75, $95, $145, $195, $395, $650
(formerly $75 to $900)

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announce the purchase of the collection of Gowns and Wraps of the Paris Couturiers

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Reservations for Originals, or Copies, may be made commencing to-day (Monday).

B. Altman & Co. are also displaying a Mid-season Collection of

PARIS GOWNS

recently received from other eminent French Couturiers, including in addition to Callot and Jenny, Costumes from Paquin, Bulloz & Cie., Rondeau & Cie., Bernard & Cie., Maurice Mayer, Erte, Worth, Weeks, etc.; also French Hats from the ateliers of distinguished modistes.

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Paramount Pictures—the first to offer clean, wholesome pictures of merit—consist of more than the individual star or play. They offer the public a steady, week-in and week-out program of high class productions, the kind you can recommend to your friends.

Look for the Paramount trademark displayed in the lobby of the best theatre in your town—it stands for the highest quality photoplays.

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Today the FINAL DAY—the last OPPORTUNITY of

The Most Important Sale of Men's Distinctive Silk Scarfs

ever held in New York

at **95c** **69c** **49c** **29c**

It goes into the merchandising history of this Store and of the city in a blaze of glory. It has made a record not before approached.

Beginning with 40,000 Scarfs, and now offering less than 10,000, the range of choice, the comprehensiveness, the superlative range of fabrics, patterns and colorings are still very attractive. There is less volume, but hardly less variety.

Still 25 Superb European and American Weaves

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

PRAISE SYMPOSIUM ON AID FOR MILITIA

Prominent Men Indorse Letters to Times Regarding Employes' Military Duty.

CHANGE IN FEELING NOTED

Col. Glenn, Gen. O'Ryan, O. S. Straus, D. P. Kingsley, and Dr. Webb Express Their Views.

Military men and civilians interested in national preparedness yesterday praised the attitude of New York business men whose letters published in THE TIMES yesterday expressed their willingness to pay their employes in whole or in part while they are on duty in the proposed Continental Army or proposed enlarged militia. The men interviewed said the tone in the letters showed an awakening of national spirit and pride that meant it was only necessary for American business men in general to take the same enlightened view to give this nation all the preparedness it needs.

Among those who commended the attitude of New York's business men were Colonel Edwin G. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department, U. S. A.; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York; Oscar S. Straus, who has taken a prominent part in the work of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head; Darwin P. Kingsley, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and Dr. W. Seward Webb, who is prominent in the National Security League.

In THE TIMES symposium there were nearly 100 letters received from New York business men in reply to an inquiry about leave of absence and paying employes engaged in military training. Of ninety-three replies received all but eight indorsed the plan for a greater military. Thirty-eight firms offered to give full pay to employes with the colors, fifteen expressed willingness to give part pay, while thirty-two were willing to grant leaves of absence while employes were doing military work. Some held that their employes should be paid by the Government while in military training.

"The trend of sentiment shown in THE TIMES canvass is most encouraging," said Colonel Glenn. "It indicates a splendid patriotic trend of thought.

"Every one should understand that in America we are to have just so much preparedness as America's business interests demand. That is a principle we cannot get away from. A year and a half ago America's business men demanded no preparedness; they didn't want any; they didn't bother about it; they didn't know anything about it and didn't want to know. That is all changed now, as is eloquently illustrated by the task THE TIMES undertook with such commendable results. It is splendid evidence that the American business man is awake to the best interests of the country, and whatever the American business man wants America to have America will have—that and nothing more.

"The whole question of preparedness is one of education. When America's business men have been sufficiently educated there is no question that we will have all the preparedness we need. It is a problem of getting them educated in time—before something happens.

"However, there is one note of warning which should be sounded. If this sentiment as expressed in the letters to THE TIMES is genuine—if the writers of the letters mean just what they say—it is a great thing. But if their sentiment is based upon conditions of mind arising out of the fact that there is a great war in Europe; if it is a sentiment that, founded upon such causes, will disappear when those causes are removed, then I say there is need of more education for the American business man."

General O'Ryan Gratified.

Maj. Gen. O'Ryan said the letters published in THE TIMES indicated that the greatest disadvantage under which the National Guard had worked and which seemed an obstacle to the proposed Continental Army might soon be a thing of the past.

"The sentiment of the letters show that the American business man is ready to shoulder his part of the burden of national preparedness," General O'Ryan said. "It shows he recognizes that the man who goes to camp or who enlists in the citizen armies does his part and that the man he works for also owes a duty to his country.

"The National Guard has been much harmed by the fact that its members were often forced to be derelict to their employers' idea of their duty to their jobs, and the National Guard's idea of their duty to their military work. I have known of many cases where Guardsmen were placed in very embarrassing positions. Naturally it is very dampening on the patriotism of a man who is willing to learn to be able to defend his country, to be in danger of losing his job.

"The sentiment expressed in the columns of THE TIMES certainly indicates a commendable change in sentiment on the part of business men and I can't help but wish that it were unanimous.

"Of course the encampments for the Continental Army will not be under the direction of the National Guard, but under the War Department. However, that is a detail which I do not believe affects the determination of American business men to do their part for national defense by paying their employes while they are learning to defend their country. I presume, of course, that they would hold the same sentiments whether their employes wished to enlist in the National Guard or in the Continental Army."

Praised by Oscar S. Straus.

Mr. Straus thought the employers' sentiments showed a commendable and healthy national spirit.

"I am sure," he said, "that no patriotic employer would place an obstacle in the way of his employes becoming better and more patriotic citizens. In the present state of the world, national weakness does not make for peace. National strength does, especially when that strength is dominated, not by the military but by the civil power of government. The difference between a strong nation and a military nation is in what powers dominate the Government, civil or military powers. In this country the civil has always been dominant and always will be, and there is no danger in intrusting it with adequate military and naval strength for defense under all circumstances."

Mr. Kingsley called attention to the difference in the sentiment expressed in the letters published in THE TIMES, and the sentiment expressed several years ago when the question of allowing employes to attend National Guard encampments without loss of pay was put before the Chamber of Commerce.

"At that time," said Mr. Kingsley, "the business men were most languid to the proposition, and while no hostile sentiment to the National Guard was expressed, the movement to help it along didn't go far. Now things have changed. I think the sentiment expressed in the letters published is the sentiment of the entire country. Business men see that their duty is to help their country and its defenses in every way, and in true American spirit they are responding. The tide of sentiment is sweeping the country, and I think when the time comes American business men will be almost a unit in doing all they can to aid the program of national preparedness."

Willing to Pay His Men.

Dr. Webb said he regretted THE TIMES did not send him its query so that he could have gone on record as ready to do all in his power to aid in giving the country a greater citizen army.

"I didn't get one of those letters," he said, "but I want to say right now that if any of my employes wish to go to training camps, not only will their positions be secure, but they will get every cent of the salary they would have got had they been working for me instead of for their country.

"There is no militarism in this movement, and American business men know that when they are ready to lend it their support. American business men want no militarism, but they want their men to know how to defend the country, and they know that they will be able to do this better if they are taught. It is easier for a trained man to fight for his country and to save his country, than for a man who goes into a fight blindly. I do not think any patriotic business man would object to the men who work for him being taught for a little while each year how to be good soldiers."

IN UNDER CHINA'S NEW FLAG.

Minister Koo Sails Up the Bay on His Way to Washington.

Dr. D. V. K. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York, accompanied by his wife, and left at once for Washington to take up his post. He is only 30 years old, and is said to be the youngest man who ever came as a Minister to the United States.

Dr. Koo is a graduate of Columbia and received his degree of A. B. in 1909, and his M. A. in 1912. When the New York was nearing Sandy Hook, Minister Koo sent a request to Captain W. J. Roberts to have China's flag hoisted at the mainmast head entering the harbor, and it was done. The flag has horizontal stripes of blue, white, orange, and yellow.

Dr. Koo said his trip to France and England had no political significance; merely a trip for pleasure and to see the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, who is a relative of his. When told about the printed reports that Great Britain, France, and Russia were trying to bring China into the Entente Alliance to keep peace in the future between her and Japan, Dr. Koo said he had read it in the wireless bulletin on Saturday night for the first time.

"My appointment as Minister to the United States," he said, "came as a surprise to me in London, after I had sailed from New York as Minister to Mexico. New York and the United States seem like a second home to me, and whatever I may be able to do to strengthen the bonds of friendship between my country and yours will give me the greatest gratification."

Dr. Koo was accompanied by Dr. Wen Pin Mei, his Secretary, who is to become First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington. The party was met at the pier by Young Kwai, counselor of the legation, and Frank S. Pierce, United States Chinese Inspector, who was there to pass the new Minister's servants into the country.

TYPISTS TO HAVE ALLIANCE.

League for Business Opportunities for Women Suggests Idea.

The establishment of a minimum wage of $8 a week for stenographers, and the inspection of schools of stenography, are two aims of a new movement which has for its purpose the betterment of the conditions of New York City's 40,000 stenographers. The movement has the backing of the League for Business Opportunities for Women, of which Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain, is President.

In the league are many of the most successful business women in the city. One of the members, Miss Ida Fingerhut, secretary to Chamberlain Bruere, has been selected as Chairman of the committee which seeks to organize the stenographers and typists of the city for their own mutual benefit.

Thousands of posters calling for members in the stenographers' organization will be displayed shortly throughout the city. The dues for membership are to be $1 a year, to be paid semi-annually.

Arts Palace to Remain Open.

The Fine Arts Palace at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be kept open until May 1, according to a telegram from John E. D. Trask in San Francisco, received by William Macbeth, art dealer, of this city. The telegram also expressed the possibility that, as a result of the success of the exhibition of paintings at the fair, a large, permanent art gallery will be established in San Francisco.

WILSON SPENDS DAY HERE WITH FIANCEE

Attends Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Takes a Long Auto Ride.

ESCAPES PUBLIC ATTENTION

President Dines with Mrs. Galt and Her Hostess—Back to Capital at Midnight.

President Wilson spent an enjoyable Sunday in New York yesterday with Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée. Wherever he went he was followed by four automobiles full of Secret Service men and police detectives, but few persons in the streets recognized him.

The day began with attendance at church. Mr. Wilson left the home of Colonel E. M. House at 115 East Fifty-third Street, where he had spent the night, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was driven alone in an automobile to 12 West Tenth Street, where Mrs. Galt was the guest of Miss Gertrude Gordon. The President and his fiancée left Miss Gordon's home together and were driven to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-fifth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Jowett is the pastor.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt entered the church at the Fifty-fifth Street entrance and were ushered to the pew of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss. Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. House, and, with her husband and his brother, she joined the President and Mrs. Galt in the pew. Colonel and Mrs. House also were there. Secret Service men occupied pews in front of and behind the President, several persons being asked by the ushers to vacate their places to make this possible.

No announcement of where the President would worship had been made, so his arrival at the church was witnessed by only a small crowd. When the service ended, however, the news had spread, and a large gathering in Fifty-fifth Street applauded him and Mrs. Galt as they walked to their automobile.

Dr. Jowett in his opening prayer mentioned the Chief Magistrate, saying:

"We commend to Thee, our President. Hide him under the shadow of Thy wing. Guide him and give him judgment and may all of his decisions be just."

The preacher made no reference to the President nor to any public question in his sermon, which was an adjuration to his hearers to wrap themselves "in the soul of Jesus Christ as in a cloak." After the sermon, Dr. Jowett announced a collection for the benefit of mission work in Alaska, and said:

"The President, who is present in the church today, has spoken of Alaska as the 'store house' of the Nation. He is a pioneer in the work in the Alaskan field."

Just before the conclusion of the service, the pastor asked the congregation to remain seated while the President's party passed out.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt drove from the church to the home of Miss Gordon, where they had dinner. Others present at the meal were Miss Gordon, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's medical attendant, and Miss Bertha Bolling, Mrs. Galt's sister. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt started from the house for an automobile ride. On the way they stopped for a fifteen-minute call on Mrs. Annie W. Howe at the Hotel St. Regis.

The President and Mrs. Galt, on leaving the hotel, were walking to their automobile when a man, apparently intoxicated, attempted to go through the line of police detectives guarding Mr Wilson's path. The man resented being held back and persisted in attempts to pass the detectives until Detective Lieutenant Regan pushed him several feet back from the police line. President Wilson and Mrs. Galt apparently were not aware of the disturbance.

The ride was up Fifth Avenue, through Central Park, across Seventy-second Street to Riverside Drive, and up the Drive to 157th Street, where the automobiles turned south, going down the Drive and Fifth Avenue to Miss Gordon's home. Mr. Wilson accompanied Mrs. Galt inside the house, and remained a few minutes. He reappeared alone and drove to Colonel House's home.

Riverside Drive was teaming with hundreds of automobiles, and through these the President's car had to thread its way. Because of Mr. Wilson's wish, the police department automobile dropped behind, but whenever a traffic jam occurred, the police car shot ahead and made an opening. He and Mrs. Galt rode in the closed limousine, and were recognized by only a few persons. At Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on the return from the ride, the motorman of a cross-town surface car attempeted to cross in front of the President's limousine. A shout from the police made him stop to let Mr. Wilson and those following him go by.

Mrs. Galt wore a black velvet suit, a corsage bouquet of orchids, and white fox furs. She was taken in an automobile from Miss Gordon's to Colonel House's home in the evening and supped there with the President and Colonel and Mrs. House.

The President accompanied Mrs. Galt to Miss Gordon's home at about 9:30 and remained with her there until time to go to the Pennsylvania station, from which he left for Washington on the 12:15 A. M. train. Mrs. Galt remained in the city and will go shopping today.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, who returned to Washington with him, denied last night that Mr. Wilson had held a conference here with Secretary of State Lansing and Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium. It was learned, however, that Mr. Lansing and Mr. Whitlock went to the home of Colonel House yesterday afternoon while the President was out automobile riding with Mrs. Galt. They left before Mr. Wilson returned, and it is thought that they conferred only with Colonel House, who later communicated to the President what they had said.

SCORE HURT IN CAR STRIKE.

Imported Men Attacked by Mobs in the Wyoming Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 28.—Rioting broke out afresh in the Wyoming Valley today when five separate and distinct fights occurred, resulting in the partial demolition of several trolley cars on the lines of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company, the cracking of a few heads, and the injury of a score of persons.

Two riots occurred in Wilkes-Barre, and Nanticoke, Edwardsville, and Plymouth were the scenes of serious trouble.

Among the known injured are: Harry Shelder, conductor, compound fracture of leg; James Murray, conductor, fractured arm; James Gaffney, motorman, cut about the head and face; Fred Gilbert, conductor, cut about the head and face; George and Lewis Anderman, chauffeurs in the employ of a strike-breaking agency, cut about the head and face and bruised severely; Carl Gomposki of Plymouth, cut about the head and face.

Shelder was knocked from a Nanticoke car when a brick was thrown from a mob. His motorman went on and left him at the mercy of the crowd.

At Plymouth a mob of several thousand persons broke in the windows of three trolley cars with bricks and stones and injured several persons with flying missiles. State troopers went into this crowd with their clubs swinging, and, after fighting and pleading with the crowd for an hour, finally cleared the streets.

In Edwardsville James Gaffney and Fred Gilbert were dragged from a car and beaten by a mob. Police authorities were quick to interfere and dispersed the crowd after the car had been partially wrecked.

Several thousand persons attacked a West Pittston car in this city during the afternoon. A few windows were broken, but the strikebreakers escaped. The police failed to disperse the crowd, and for two hours the central part of the city was occupied by a howling, hooting mob.

As George and Lewis Anderman were on their way to a hotel tonight they were set upon by 300 persons. The police were nowhere to be seen. Both men were pummeled and kicked until they begged for mercy. Guests from the hotel ran out and rescued them, but not before they were badly cut. No arrests have been made by the city police. The car strike began on Oct. 14.

'BOMB' IN MURRAY'S IS MABEL HITE'S URN

Restaurant Calls In the Police After Man Checks Package with a Warning.

PUT INTO BUCKET OF WATER

Vase Contains Only Actress's Ashes, Inspector Egan Finds, and Custodian Gets It.

A large man walked up to the checkroom of Murray's restaurant in Forty-second Street near Seventh Avenue early last evening and deposited a noncommittal-looking package wrapped in brown paper.

"I want to check this," he said to Jack Bess, the boy in charge, "and be awful careful with it. Don't drop it, or it will blow up the place."

The large man went into the restaurant, presumably to get his dinner. Bess looked at the package and didn't like its looks. What the man had said made an impression on him. He recalled reading about bombs in the Capitol at Washington, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Tombs Police Court, and elsewhere. He told another checkroom boy about the package and his fears, that boy told an usher, the usher told the telephone girl, the telephone girl told a waiter, and the waiter told Patrick V. Kyne, the manager of the restaurant.

Mr. Kyne discharged several foreign cooks recently and he thought it not improbable that one of them might attempt to blow up the restaurant. Besides he had heard of German, Austrian, English, French, Italian, Turkish, and Montenegrin spies. At any rate, he didn't want to take any chances with a restaurant full of customers, so he bravely picked up the bundle and tore away its outer wrapping. Beneath the paper was another layer of paper around which was what looked like a black fuse.

The object did surely look like a bomb. Mr. Kyne ran with it into the café adjoining the restaurant and quickly dropped it into a bucket of water. The bucket was red. The café was closed, the day being Sunday, so the manager thought that if the bomb had to explode in the building that was the best place for the explosion.

While the bartender, the only man in the room, carefully kept his bar between himself and the bucket, Mr. Kyne telephoned to the Second Branch Detective Bureau. Detectives J. H. Fitzgerald—two of them, same name, same initials—answered the summons. One of them made bold to tear away part of the wrapping paper, but when he saw a smooth, bronze surface beneath, with a lid screwed in it, he went no further, but advised that Owen Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, be sent for.

Inspector Egan arrived. Expecting to find a most dangerous bomb, he took the package across to Forty-second Street, where there are excavations for a new building. Here he carefully removed the supposed black fuse, which he found to be ordinary insulated electric wire. Tearing the paper away, he found in his hands a bronze urn of graceful lines. Engraved on the urn was this legend:

Mabel Hite Donlin, Died Oct. 22, 1912.

His fears diminishing, Egan unscrewed the top of the urn and found inside a card on which was printed the fact that Mabel Hite had been cremated and her ashes placed in the urn. The Inspector returned the urn to Mr. Kyne, but he was not angry. He admitted that the manager had acted wisely.

An hour after all this activity, the large man walked up to the checkroom and asked for his package. He was introduced to the manager and said that he was Ray E. Frye, the manager of an undertaking establishment. When told of what had happened he was angry at first and wanted to know if a man might not check the ashes of the dead without stirring up so much excitement.

Mr. Kyne mollified him, and, with the urn on the bar of the café, Mr. Frye told how Mike Donlin had intrusted the ashes of his wife to his personal care, how his firm was moving to a new columbarium, how he had taken personal charge of the urn, how he had checked it before dinner, and how he had been called from the dining room in a hurry to arrange for a funeral.

Mabel Hite was a popular musical comedy comedienne, who in her late years went into vaudeville. After Mike Donlin, whom she married when he was widely known as a baseball player, quit the Giants, she appeared with him on the stage.

VILLARD SCENTS SCHEMERS.

Thinks Preparedness Plans Are Work of Munitions Dealers.

Oswald Garrison Villard, speaking at the forum in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Harlem, yesterday morning, charged that Army and Navy Leagues would go to pieces were it not for the war and the military-fed enthusiasm of men who made war a life business. All of the rifle associations, the shooting clubs in the public schools, and much of the war literature in the public prints were financed by powder makers, gun manufacturers, and hordes of others who profit by war and expect to profit more if the United States enter upon its preparedness plans, he charged.

Mr. Villard read from Washington's warning about alliances, and added that the Government's program for militarism favored entering into the worst of all alliances. He ridiculed the military experts, saying they were never known to be satisfied with what they had.

"Let no man who now favors preparedness deceive himself into believing that to spend $100,000,000 or $500,000,000 now will be the end of the business," he added. "It will be but the beginning. Next year more preparedness will be demanded."

500 to Attend McAneny Dinner.

Plans practically have been completed for a citizens' dinner to be given to George McAneny on the occasion of his retirement from the City Administration. The dinner will take place at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock, and ex-Mayor Seth Low will preside. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of seventy men well known in the city. The Executive Committee consists of George W. Burleigh, James Speyer, R. R. Loening, A. Barton Hepburn, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and Henry W. Taft. Subscriptions already received indicate that at least 500 persons will be present, composing a company representative of nearly all activities and business interests in the city.

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THE PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Approved by: Harvey W. Wiley, Director Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health.

CHEER UP—BRIGHTEN UP!

ANY doctor will tell you that "the blues" is frequently a symptom of constipation and its attendant evil, auto-intoxication. Take care of constipation and "the blues" will take care of itself.

But laxatives and cathartics won't cure constipation. In fact the indiscriminate drugging of the system with such remedies only aggravates the condition and tends to make constipation chronic.

Because of the evident dangers of the laxative habit, physicians everywhere are advocating the use of Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, which does not drug or physic but which acts as an intestinal lubricant.

Nujol softens the contents of the intestines and lubricates the entire tract, so promoting normal evacuations. It is purely mechanical in its action, and is not absorbed into the system. Consequently it is not habit-forming and may be taken in any quantity without harm.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist cannot supply you, we will send you a pint bottle of Nujol prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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A NOTEWORTHY SALE
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Hampton Furniture

THE HAMPTON SHOPS will move next Spring to the stately Gothic building now rising on East Fiftieth Street, and facing St. Patrick's Cathedral.

But in making plans for the arrangement, on wholly distinctive lines, of the furniture in the eleven spacious galleries of the new building, it has been found necessary to eliminate many pieces now holding honored places in the Hampton Shops stock.

So in one gallery of the Thirty-second Street building this furniture has been gathered together and is offered at unusually attractive prices.

Every piece of it is Hampton Furniture in every sense of the word—designed and made just as the old craftsmen made their masterpieces—and yet so priced as to make this an opportunity such as may never occur again.

The nature of the inviting values to be obtained is indicated in the following examples now offered at the Hampton Shops:

Hepplewhite Bookcase of Georgian mahogany.
Formerly $55.00
Now **$38.00**

Adam Dining Room Suite, consisting of sideboard, round dining table, silver cabinet, serving table and six chairs.
Former price $575.00
Now **$400.00**

Chippendale Arm Chair, ribbon back design.
Formerly $125.00
Now **$ 75.00**

A Charles II Three-Fold Oak Screen with panels of rich damask.
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Now **$ 95.00**

A Carved Louis XVI Living Room Table in French Walnut six feet in length.
Formerly $195.00
Now **$145.00**

Sheraton Secretary in mahogany, inlaid with Satinwood.
Formerly $175.00
Now **$ 85.00**

A Georgian Sofa and Two Arm Chairs with legs and base of carved mahogany, covered in blue Chinese damask.
Formerly $600.00
Now **$490.00**

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BENNETT GIVES CITY AN ALBANY PROGRAM

Senator Would Let Board of Estimate Hold All Purse Strings.

MAYOR MUST FORGET JOBS

Sees in Consolidation of Departments and Abolition of Others $15,100,000 Saving.

State Senator William M. Bennett, Progressive Republican, who is counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste, yesterday made public a program for 1916 State legislation which, he says, will save New York City $15,100,000 a year by the consolidation of departments and curtailment of patronage, and giving the Board of Estimate control of the city's purse strings. He paid his respects to the legislative program the city sent to Albany last Winter, which he regarded as looking more to jobs than economy, and says that if the city stops waste it will have plenty of money for night schools and other social functions. "It is ridiculous to create new sources of revenue until old extravagances are stopped," he declares.

Senator Bennett's program would abolish the Board of Water Supply and place its functions in the Department of Water Supply and bring under the control of the Board of Estimate, so far as spending money goes, the Court House Board, the Board of Education and the Public Service Commission. He estimates that this would save $10,000,000 a year. He also would provide for the consolidation of the Department of Docks and the Department of Bridges, with an estimated saving of $500,000.

He would create a Commission of Accounts under the Board of Estimate and abolish the present Commissioners of Accounts and the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics in the Controller's office. He thinks this would save $100,000 a year. As the next step he would create under the Board of Estimate a department for the purchase of all supplies, and consolidate the Departments of Health, Charities and Correction, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals under an efficient business manager. He estimates this would save $3,000,000 a year. He thinks $700,000 could be saved by transferring to the borough Building Bureaus jurisdiction over the alteration of buildings, and the powers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the Tenement House Department, and the State Labor Department as to jurisdiction over buildings under construction.

He would abolish the office of City Chamberlain and transfer its duties to the Controller's office, thereby saving $50,000. He would have the water taxes collected by the Controller and thereby save $400,000, and provide for one administrative head for libraries and one for parks, saving $250,000. Finally Senator Bennett would abolish the Department of Weights and Measures and Licenses and transfer their duties to the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and put that bureau under the Sinking Fund Commission, saving $100,000, according to his estimate.

"Last year the city administration was very active in drawing bills for passage at Albany. The trouble with some of these bills was that they owed their existence simply to a question as to where the patronage of certain departments should be placed. The city should adopt its program this year absolutely without regard to the question of patronage and solely with regard to the financial and social interests of the city.

"The first and most important thing is to bring all boards and departments which have anything to do with the spending of city money under the control of the Board of Estimate. There are a number of boards which spend millions of dollars of the city's money over which the Board of Estimate has no control. For example, the Board of Water Supply is thus independent of control. It has practically finished the Catskill Aqueduct, and we are told that this will be ample to supply the city with water for fifty years to come. Nevertheless their reports now show that the Water Board, in order to justify its continued existence, is having surveys made in Greene County for the purpose of tunneling under a mountain in order to tap the Delaware River. This new project will cost at least $50,000,000. It should be left to the next generation. The Board of Water Supply should be abolished and its functions turned over to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Legislation should be passed putting all these boards under the Board of Estimate in so far as the control of spending the city's money goes. That should be the first great aim of the city's legislative program. All other matters are of minor importance. If these great leaks are stopped, the city will then have more than enough money for its night and Summer schools and all other necessary functions of social service."

4,000 SANTA CLAUS LETTERS

Christmas Gift Association Meets and Prepares for Its Work.

Nearly 4,000 letters have already been received by the Santa Claus Association, which endeavors to send gifts in response to letters mailed by children to Santa Claus. Most of these letters were from children who wrote to Santa Claus last year and received replies that their letters had come too late and that they should be mailed earlier this year.

The association, which was organized by John D. Gluck, held its first business meeting for this Christmas season at its offices in the Woolworth Building yesterday. Mr. Gluck announced that after a long study of the problem of playing Santa Claus to the United States and Canada, he had found methods which simplified the work and cut the postage charges in half. In the past the work has been carried on through large donations of toys and money. Mr. Gluck said yesterday that all charitable societies in New York State had been asked to investigate the association in order to assure themselves that it was run on a sound basis. He said there would be no begging campaign and that no one visiting the headquarters of the association would be asked to give a cent.

The following officers were announced: President—Mr. Gluck; Senior Vice President—Martin H. Glynn; Secretary—Lester L. Mayer; Field Secretary—Mrs. Dearborn J. Adams; National Executive Secretary—Margaret Lauriel Brown; Executive Secretary—Sarah A. Barry.

SWANN FOR CHANGE IN INDICTMENT LAW

District Attorney-Elect Supports Bar Association Movement for Greater Simplicity.

FAVORS CANADIAN FORM

Separate Trials for Defendants Implicated in Same Offense Condemned as Wasteful.

Judge Edward Swann, District Attorney-elect, announced his intention yesterday to co-operate with a special committee appointed by the New York County Bar Association to bring about legislation revising certain features of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Among the contemplated changes in which Judge Swann is especially interested one deals with the form of indictment, and the other with trial procedure.

Judges of the Court of General Sessions and lawyers who practice in that court have long felt the need of a short indictment, free of the technical and confusing verbiage which clogs indictments as now drawn. Legal experts say, too, that the county wastes money in having separate trials for persons jointly implicated in a single offense.

Being in sympathy with both of these measures, Judge Swann, when he enters upon the office of District Attorney, will make every effort to have them incorporated into law. He will also assist the Bar Association in drafting bills for the legislation desired. A proposed bill for the simplification of indictments reads as follows:

"No indictment shall be insufficient if it contain the title of the action, specifying the court to which the indictment is presented, the names of the parties, and, in substance, a statement that the defendant at a specified time and place has committed some indictable offense therein specified, which statement may be in popular language, without any technical averments or any allegation of matter not essential to be proved. Such statement may be in the words of the enactment describing the offense or declaring the matter charged to be an indictable offense, or in any words sufficient to give the defendant notice of the offense with which he is charged."

With reference to this bill Judge Swann said:

"The proposed change substantially conforms to Canadian and English practice, and works much better than our present procedure, which perpetuates too much of the artificial and technical in indictments.

"It is not intended in the proposed simplified form of the indictment to give any less information to the defendant than is now required to be given under the present form of indictment. Abolishment of prolix legal phrases is all that is desired. The simplified form merely dispenses with useless verbiage, without eliminating anything that is necessary."

The District Attorney-elect wants Judges authorized to decide whether defendants implicated in the same crime shall be put on trial jointly. Courts now have that discretion in misdemeanor cases, but in felony cases "any defendant requiring it must be tried separately," the court having no discretion in the matter, and a codefendant need give no reason for demanding a separate trial.

Of this situation, Judge Swann said:

"The discretion of the trial court in refusing a separate trial would be reviewable by the Appellate Division, so that in case any action prejudicial to a defendant could be remedied on appeal. As the law now stands, seven gangsters, arrested and indicted for participation in the same assault, may each demand a separate trial without assigning any reason for it. The real reason for such a demand, though never expressed, is that probably one month would be needed to try the seven cases separately. This gives the gangsters ground for hope that minor pleas will be accepted by the court rather than take up so much time with what is really but one case, thereby delaying the trial of many prisoners."

Cornerstone Unveiled at Temple.

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the consolidation of the old Bedford Street Methodist Church with the Metropolitan Temple, the cornerstone of the old church, set in the wall of the temple beside the General Grant memorial window, was unveiled at the Sunday morning services. The cornerstone was originally laid seventy-five years ago, and when the city took the property on which the old church stood the members had the stone removed to the temple. Above and below the stone were placed bronze plates narrating its history.

$3,000 IN JEWELRY STOLEN.

Burglars Get Gold Teeth in Home of Brooklyn Dentist.

Failing to break into a house on Seventh Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, early Saturday night, burglars made a rich haul in another house two blocks away. This was at the home of Dr. Frank B. Longenecker, a dentist, 965 Ninth Street. He said that $3,000 worth of jewelry was stolen. The burglars had not been arrested up to a late hour last night, and detectives of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau had not traced the missing property.

Dr. Longenecker, his wife, and their daughter, Miss Anna Bertha Longenecker, left home early Saturday night to go to a theatre. The maid went away for the evening about 8 o'clock, and there was no one home when the burglars gained an entrance through the front door. The police said they used skeleton keys. No marks of a jimmie were found on the door. When Dr. Longenecker and his family returned home shortly after 11 o'clock they found all the lights in the house ablaze, the front door open, and the rooms upstairs in disorder, with bureau drawers ransacked and their contents thrown on the floor. All the jewelry the family left home was gone, and on the floor alongside the dentist's safe in his office lay a piece of a drill which the burglars had broken in trying to force open the safe.

Among the jewelry stolen were a crescent diamond pin, which the dentist valued at $1,000; a diamond and emerald ring belonging to Mrs. Longenecker, valued at $600; a solitaire diamond ring, value $400, and several pieces of jewelry belonging to Miss Longenecker, including fraternal society pins. There was also missing seven gold teeth, which the dentist had in stock.

The address of the attempted burglary on Seventh Street was not given out.

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Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.

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And whether it be a simple Blouse in voile or a sheer creation in Georgette crepe, they never fail to be impressed with two things—

The *good taste* of the Blouses and their *moderate prices.*

¶ The skating blouse pictured is of black velvet with convertible collar of white satin; lining of white silk; at $9.50.

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Tonal richness and fidelity distinguish the Vocalion. Deep voices of the orchestra that the talking machine intones but dully, high notes of the human voice that have sounded so thinly from your records—these and all the tonal beauties with which music is enriched, the Aeolian-Vocalion re-voices undimmed in splendor, unchanged in subtlest quality.

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All Models of the Vocalion Are Sold on Liberal Charge Terms

The Aeolian-Vocalion is on exhibition and sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. Whether or not you are a possible purchaser, you are cordially invited to hear the instrument demonstrated

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There are many thousands of very uncommon "common people" living in Philadelphia today—perhaps not so uncommon as Abraham Lincoln, yet strong types. Of such are the skilled workers, the mill superintendents, the factory foremen, the designers, craftsmen—great guildsmen who make "Philadelphia quality," in manufactured products, a byword of excellence.

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Of such are the young and old professional men who give Philadelphia law and medicine and architecture and the sciences a world-wide reputation.

To all such the Public Ledger appeals as of kinship in uncommonness.

It is true that Philadelphia has several thousand old families—and very wealthy families—who read the Public Ledger and who are delighted with its great improvement under the Curtis management. But this splendid section of Ledger circulation is necessarily limited as to number, while tremendous in its buying capability.

The larger thousands of its circulation are made up of those people whose chief heritage has been ambition and ability and who, by the exercise of uncommon qualities, have come into possession of better-than-average incomes and better-than-ordinary homes.

THE

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Public Ledger Circulation	*60,000*
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Combined Circulation	*160,000*

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WATCHES

PLAIN, JEWELED AND ENAMELED

Santa Claus Has a Secret to Tell

Listen, Mothers and Fathers!—Here's Some Good Advice.

Wise old Santa's tip is to select for your own family and friends useful and substantial articles and to buy them on credit instead of paying all cash in advance.

He says that useful things, such as furniture, rugs and house-furnishings, are appreciated more than anything else, because they have a real purpose and because they are lasting and one never tires of them. And he advises buying on credit because he doesn't see the use in making sacrifices to advance the necessary cash when you can secure such easy terms as are offered by the Oldest Furniture House in America. Every year the army of wise New Yorkers following Santa's tip is growing larger—why don't you try it this year?

The quality of our goods, the great variety of our low plainly marked prices, will please you as much as our convenient terms.

Why not come in this week? Christmas is the one time in all the year you want your home to look nice.

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JEWISH DAY NURSERY DEDICATES A BRANCH

Fatherless Children Take Part in Consecration at 61 East 107th Street.

HOPE TO LIFT MORTGAGES

Directors Will Seek Funds to Meet $17,000 Debt on Uptown and Downtown Homes.

Seventy-five fatherless children, who until the Harlem branch of the Jewish Day Nursery was established a year ago spent the days while their mothers were at work in dark tenements or playing in streets, where their lives were in constant danger, romped in a sunny playground at the new nursery at 61 East 107th Street yesterday, ate four meals, and sang and recited at the formal consecration of the home. These exercises will last three days, and during that time the Board of Directors will try to raise money to pay upon mortgages of about $17,000 on the new house and the original home at 262 Henry Street.

"Having money in the bank a year ago, we decided to establish a second branch of our nursery and picked what we thought was the most congested spot in Harlem for its location," said Mrs. Etta Fine, President of the association of 1,200 Jewish mothers who support and manage the homes. "We bought this three-story brick house for $6,500 and spent $1,000 to turn it into a nursery large enough to accommodate 150 children. It will take about $25,000 to run this branch and that in Henry Street. Most of the contributions are made by persons of moderate means, no donation being larger than $250.

"Before we established this nursery the children of widows who had to work to support their families spent hungry days in cold flats or played in the streets. They learned nothing but mischief. Now they come to kindergarten here. If they are old enough to go to school they come here for their meals and to receive religious instruction. A nurse and a teacher are with the children constantly, and no child is allowed to play in the street. We furnish them with new clothes two or three times a year. We have two doctors for them and two dentists to examine their teeth regularly. Their eyes are examined periodically. When the mother comes for the children at night we do not allow her to leave hungry.

"One mother had seven children at the nursery, but we do not admit a child without investigating the circumstances of the family. A child with a father cannot enter. Although we feed about 75 children here and 150 at the nursery in Henry Street, we have 200 applications on the list, all the applicants being less than 12 years old.

Speakers at the consecration were Rabbis Herbert Goldstein, Marilansky, Orlofsky, Rabinowitz, Pearl, and A. L. Solomon and J. Barondess, Commissioner of Education.

Contributions to the fund for the maintenance of the two nurseries amounted to $1,200 yesterday. The sums ranged from $1 to $100. Those who contributed $100 each were Mrs. Harry Fischel, Mrs. Etta Fine, Mrs. D. Silverblatt, Mrs. Jenny Friedin, Mrs. Dora Mailgood, Mrs. H. Stern, Mrs. Jenny Messinger, and Mrs. Jacob Lunitz.

STEAMSHIPS SMASH BOWS IN COLLISION

City of Savannah and Italia Ram Each Other Trying to Avoid a Tow in New York Harbor.

BOTH ABLE TO REACH PIERS

American Ship Had Started on Record-Making Cruise for a Vessel in the Coastwise Trade.

Efforts to avoid a Perth Amboy tow of twenty-five barges, combined with a misunderstanding of signals and a strong flood tide, were the causes of a bow-on collision yesterday morning between the City of Savannah, outbound for Calcutta, and the Italia of the Sicula-Americana Line, on her way to Pier 22, Brooklyn. Both vessels were damaged by the impact, and had several plates in their bows stove in, which will necessitate their going into drydock for repairs. The weather was bright and clear at the time.

The City of Savannah was under charter to David T. Warden & Co. to proceed to Cadiz and load case oil for Calcutta and had left her pier at the foot of Spring Street, North River, in ballast about 10:30 yesterday morning.

Captain Hammond, who does his own piloting, said that the steamer was just below the Statute of Liberty, where there were several vessels getting up anchor and a big Perth Amboy tow steering across his track. To avoid hitting the tow he had to risk a collision with the Italia, which was getting under way.

A number of officials of the Savannah Line were at the pier yesterday morning to say good-bye to Captain Hammond, as it was the first time an American coastwise steamship had started on such a long cruise, through the Suez Canal to India. When the wireless message was received, giving news of the accident, the officials waited for the City of Savannah to return to her pier and congratulated the Captain upon his speedy voyage. The steamer went to the Robbin's Dry Dock later in the afternoon and it was stated that she would be able to start again tomorrow.

The Italia in the meantime had proceeded without assistance to her pier in Brooklyn with a large hole in her bow which extended about six feet below the water line. The water flooded the forepeak, but the collision bulkhead held and prevented it from reaching the hold.

Rogers, the Sandy Hook pilot, who was on the bridge of the Italian steamer with Captain Villa, said the vessel had arrived late on Saturday and anchored off Liberty Island for the night. She was heavy laden from Genoa, and much lower, in the water than the City of Savannah.

"We were under way heading up stream," the pilot said, "when the City of Savannah came along bound out. We blew one whistle to indicate that the Italia would cross her bows carrying port helm. Her Captain answered with one blast, which meant that he would port his helm and pass under our stern.

"Then I blew once again as the flood tide was swinging us too close to be pleasant and he replied. When I saw the City of Savannah did not change her course I blew three whistles, signifying that we were going full astern, and the other steamer answered with three and reversed her engines, but by that time there was too much headway on to avoid a collision. Captain Villa sent word forward for the crew to leave the fo'c'sle, and no one was hurt when the ships bumped with a crash."

Berlin-Constantinople Wire Working

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says that since yesterday there has been direct telegraphic communication between Constantinople, Belgrade, and Berlin.

A CHICAGO TRIBUNE FIRE.

Pressroom Flooded and Paper is Printed in Other Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Fire in the basement of The Chicago Tribune office tonight, just before the country edition was to go to press, resulted in the flooding of the press room. Dense volumes of acrid smoke, ascending to the fourth floor, drove the printers into the street.

While the fire, the cause of which is unknown, was extinguished in a short time, The Tribune was unable to use its own presses for its Monday morning edition. The facilities of The Chicago Herald, The Examiner, The Daily News, and The Journal were promptly placed at the disposal of The Tribune, and the paper will be issued from the presses of these offices tomorrow morning.

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December number of Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, ready. Graphic narratives of the fighting in Europe by leading writers. Sold everywhere, 25 cents; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Here is the record of Mrs. Wharton's own impressions and experiences at the front in France—in the trenches, among the soldiers, in the homes. From Dunkerque to Belfort is the scope of the book; there is vivid description of Paris in its war garb, of the Argonne, of Lorraine, the Vosges, Alsace and the North. The whole is a magnificent revelation of the soul of France at war.

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This book describes, among other things, the bombardment of Dunkirk, the destruction of Soissons, the fighting on the Aisne, the invasion of Alsace, the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, the underground cities, the poison gas, the great French drive, etc., etc. The unusual opportunities for seeing the conflict which were opened to Mr. Powell make this a unique record.

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FOOTBALL GROWS IN FAVOR—ATHLETES IN TROUBLE—BASEBALL—GOLF

BARRETT LEADING TOUCHDOWN SCORER

Cornell Captain Crossed Line 22 Times—Football More Popular Than Ever in 1915.

Another football season of joys and sorrows and of realizations and disappointments has passed, and the talkative friends of more than one university are all prepared to prove to anyone who will listen that their particular eleven was the best of the season. Football isn't played essentially to decide any championship. There is more tradition and sentiment attached to college football than any other sport, and a single victory over traditional rivals means a lot more in many instances among the big college elevens than a sensational team which goes out and establishes a so-called record. It is the thrill of the game and the desire for clean, invigorating sport which should have a stronger appeal than the clamor for a championship.

As football schedules are arranged, there is no object in view to work out a series of intercollegiate contests by any system which will decide which is the best team. Outside of the few traditional contests, schedules are made up to suit the wishes of each college. Some of the best teams in the country each year do not meet, and, in fact, some times do not even play a common rival which will give even a vague comparative value of their strength. It is much the same with college baseball. The strong desire to win a so-called championship at any cost belongs to professional rather than amateur sport.

The football season just ended was the greatest the game has known in point of widespread interest. More people have become interested in the gridiron game than ever before and, although with its intricate rules, it is not an easy game for the layman to follow, it is becoming more popular each season. With the numerous new college stadiums of enormous seating capacity, it has been possible for more spectators than ever before to witness the big games. The total attendance figures for the big football games throughout the country this season will show a new and greater interest in the gridiron game.

This season, like other years, has produced its football heroes, and the stars of this year's campaign rank up well with those of other years. The game as it is now played furnishes all the requisites of hard-fought, manly battle tween trained athletes without some of the features which made the game objectionable several seasons back. The serious injuries this year have been kept down to a minimum, while the game has not suffered in its intensity of execution or earnestness.

There have been more surprises and reversals this year than in any previous season, the most notable instances being Yale and Pennsylvania. The elevens which, on paper, should not work have traveled along on a high wave of triumph and have done notable things. Three teams in the East stand out above the others. Cornell has had a great season, suffering no defeat, and scoring a total of 257 points against fifty by its rivals. The Harvard team which ended the season with such a crushing victory over Yale lost its only game of the season to Cornell in midseason.

Harvard's record for the season was 184 points against thirty-six scored by its rivals. The Pittsburgh team, coached by Glenn Warner, scored 247 points against twenty-six by its rivals. Pittsburgh's decisive victory over the powerful Penn State team, 20 to 0, on Thanksgiving Day, when both elevens were at the top of their game, stamps the Pittsburghers as a powerful organization. Pittsburgh may, or may not, have the lax eligibility system with which the eleven is charged, but never theless, it must have been an unusually strong football team. It did not play any of the big Eastern teams this season, its game with Cornell having been cancelled after the defeat and rough reception they gave Ithaca in 1914. As championships are claimed, Cornell and Pittsburgh both make demands for that mythical honor. Out West, the University of Washington and the Oregon Aggies also come forth with the mild suggestion that perhaps they might be able to win some games if they had a chance with the best elevens in the East.

The leading point maker of the season was Captain Barrett of Cornell, who made twenty-two touchdowns, while Jeffery of Georgetown was second with sixteen. Mahan of Harvard scored eight touchdowns. Among the season drop kickers Dave Tibbott of Princeton and Thurman of Virginia each had six, while Miller of Columbia kicked five.

The record of the best known teams for the season and the leading point scorers both by touchdowns and by field goals follows:

Teams.	G.	W.	L.	Tied.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Cornell	9	9			287	50
Pittsburgh	8	8			247	29
Columbia	5	5			126	28
Harvard	9	8	1		184	36
Wash'n & Jefferson	8	7	1	1	213	45
Lafayette	11	8	3		206	112
Union	8	7	1		87	10
Franklin & Marsh'll	8	7	1		129	30
Dartmouth	8	6	2	1	194	40
Georgetown	9	7	2		317	40
Penn. State	9	7	2		148	51
Syracuse	10	6	1	2	288	16
Colgate	8	6	2		221	38
Princeton	8	6	2		136	33
Amherst	8	7	1		81	6
Swarthmore	8	5	3		94	11
Brown	9	5	3	1	166	32
Army	9	6	3		114	57
Navy	9	5	3	1	99	118
Yale	9	4	5		83	98
Pennsylvania	10	4	4	2	124	73
Carlisle	11	5	6		84	197

Touchdowns—Barrett, Cornell, 22; Gilroy, Georgetown, 16; Hastings, Pittsburgh, 11; Meehan, Syracuse, 10; Mylin, Franklin and Marshall, 10; Mayer, Virginia, 10; Wilkinson, Syracuse, 8; Heyman, Washington and Jefferson, 8; McCreight, Washington and Jefferson, 8; Mahan, Harvard, 8; Martin, Navy, 8; Clark, Pennsylvania State, 7; Bush, Swarthmore, 7; Collins, Cornell, 7; Shiverick, Cornell, 7; Herman, Franklin and Marshall, 7; Tuphant, Army, 7; Leighty, Georgetown, 7; Wall, Georgetown, 7; Williamson, Pittsburgh, 6; Andrews, Brown, 6; Pollard, Brown, 6; Anderson, Colgate, 6; Evans, Franklin and Marshall, 6; Berryman, Pennsylvania State, 5; E. Anderson, Virginia, 5; Weldon, Lafayette, 5.

Field goals—Tibbott, Princeton, 6; Thurman, Virginia, 6; Miller, Columbia, 5; Mahan, Harvard, 4; Lake, Lafayette, 4; Oliphant, Army, 3.

The Army and Navy game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday showed more than any other game this season the advisability of numbering the players. Even those familiar with the players on both teams on Saturday were confused because of the similarity of their uniforms and headgears. The majority of the spectators had no idea, however, who was carrying the ball, doing the tackling or making the kicks.

There is a strong movement on foot to make the numbering of players compulsory before another season. A uniform rule of this kind would meet the hearty approval of every football enthusiast. The Yale News recently obtained the opinion of twenty prominent football stars on the numbering question, and all but two favored it. Numbering of players is now in vogue at Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Columbia, Virginia, and Vanderbilt.

The Yale football stars who went on record as favoring the compulsory numbering of the players include Captain Gould, Samuel Morse, Fred Daly, Carl Flanders, and Johnny de Saulles, while the following former stars of the Crimson also favored it: E. N. Wrightington, Dr. Dan Hurley, Hamilton Fish, Percy Wendell, and Charley Brickley. Ad Kelley, Bill Edwards, and Booth of Princeton approve the plan, and also Journey of Pennsylvania and Tom Thorp of Columbia.

Watchung Hunt Meetings.

The hounds of the Watchung Hunt will meet as follows: Dec. 1, South Plainfield railroad station; Dec. 4, Two Bridges; Dec. 8, Prospect Avenue and Rahway Road; Dec. 11, Melrose Manor; Dec. 15, kennels; Dec. 18, Westfield railroad station; Dec. 22, Plainfield Horse Show Grounds; Dec. 25, Truell Hall, Netherwood; Dec. 29, kennels; Jan. 1, Oak Tree Schoolhouse.

TO ENLARGE SOUTH FIELD.

Columbia to Have Larger Football Stands—Praise for Coach Metcalf.

Undergraduate and alumni football enthusiasts at Columbia are already praising the season's work of Nelson Metcalf, the football coach, and, after defeating five opponents without a single defeat, with a green eleven, he is regarded on Morningside Heights as a football mentor of no mean ability.

Columbia men, particularly members of the football squad, are now trying to explain why so few of the old-time players volunteered their services this Fall to help round out a team. Some credit the lack of support to the appointment of an outsider as head coach, because Metcalf is a former Oberlin player. Others account for it in the poor prospects for a Columbia team before the season opened. Of the host of former Columbia football players in and around New York City, only Tom Thorp, who played in 1902, 1903, and 1904, gave any considerable assistance to the regular coaching staff. All the other mentors were from other colleges. The assistant Varsity coach, Jake Feller, is a former Dartmouth end; Pete Fisher, the freshman coach, is from Oberlin. Others who gave one or more afternoons each week included Harry Kersburg of Harvard, Al Stimson of Oberlin, Ole Moffat of Pennsylvania, Ted Withington of Harvard, Charlie Hann of Harvard, Arthur Howe of Yale, and Ed Henderson of Oberlin.

Assurances have been given within the last few days that Columbia will have a better appointed playing field next year. The project of a stadium on South Field is entirely out of the question. The present temporary stands hold approximately 4,000 persons. To make room for the baseball field the north stands will be moved this Winter and the home plate will be located at the southeast corner instead of the northwest corner of South Field. The south stands, which will be permanent, will have ten more rows added to the rear, and, if necessary, the part of the running track behind the stand will be bridged over to allow for the addition. Both ends of the field, which were open this year, probably will have stands of ten or twelve rows each, so that the total seating capacity will approach 9,000.

N. Y. U.'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

Football Eleven Will Lose but Three Players—May Have New Coach.

For the New York University eleven, which established an even break this season for games won or lost, and a tie with Bucknell to its credit, the outlook for a strong team in 1916 is bright. Of the eleven regulars, only three will be lost through graduation. Besides Captain Somers, who has played in the Varsity line two years, Waldman, the veteran right end, and Zimmele, the left guard, are the only men who will not return to college next Fall.

The back field will remain intact, in contrast to what has been the case for several years, when it has been necessary frequently to develop an entirely new set of backs from green material. Preparations are to be started this week for next year. The election for Captain will be held today. The seventeen players who will elect a leader for the 1916 football season will probably decide between Bernstein, who has played full back and House, the team's right guard until a fractured ankle prevented him from finishing the season. At a meeting of the Athletic Association, also to be held today, an election of manager for next season will take place, while several other players who were not eligible to receive their "N. Y. U." when the insignia was awarded to the eleven regulars several days ago, will be awarded their letters.

Whether or not the present alumni coaching system, which has been in vogue for two seasons, will be continued for next year, has not been definitely decided, although it is expected that the matter will be settled within a week or two. Coach Tom Reilley may not be able to serve another season.

A committee of students, of which E. C. Waugh, of the senior class, is the chairman, have made arrangements for an entertainment to be given to the Violet football squad on Friday evening, when members of the squad during the present season will be given a theatre party. Among the guests who have been invited are Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Dean Archibald Douglas Houston, Dean C. E. Snow, Dr. John C. Munn, President of the Athletic Association, and Coaches Reilley and Gorsch.

M'EWAN ARMY CAPTAIN.

West Point Centre to Lead Team—Eleven Gets Warm Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The victorious Army team returned to the post at noon today. All the old scenes accompanying their arrival home from Army-Navy games were re-enacted. There was the ancient stage coach, which has done duty in the capacity for most a quarter of a century to drag the members of the team up the hill. Six hundred willing cadets manned the ropes and participated in the long haul. The cheer leaders, Cadets Martin and Hibbs, were a-top the antiquated vehicle and led the battalion in their rooting.

The parade was headed by the Academy band, and the Army's "Good Night, Navy" song was a feature. Speeches were made by Weyand, the Army captain; McEwan, the big centre rush, and Oliphant, the hero of the game.

On the trip home Cadet John J. McEwan, a member of the present second class, was chosen to lead the cadets on the gridiron in 1916. McEwan is the big roving centre rush who played for the army during the last three seasons. Cadet McEwan was appointed to West Point from the State of Minnesota in June, 1913, and will graduate with the Class of 1917. The Army eleven will lose but four players of this year's Varsity team by graduation next June. They are: Captain Weyand, O'Hare, Bob Neyland, and Coffin. Oliphant has two years to play for the Army before graduating.

Dejected "Middies" Arrive Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—A quiet but hearty welcome awaited the members of the Naval Academy football team when they reached Annapolis at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The other midshipmen had reached the city about an hour before, and were assembled at the station to carry out the arrangements which had been made, to be effective whether the Navy team won or lost. Some of the football men, however, were in such bad heart over the defeat that they slipped out of their car and got to the academy by another route. All preferred as little demonstration as possible. However, a huge bonfire was lighted in front of Bancroft Hall, and after the football men had been dragged by the other midshipmen to the academy by means of ropes attached to the buses they were taken out and carried on the midshipmen's shoulders into Bancroft Hall.

Results of Soccer Games.

At West Side Park—Brooklyn, 3; I. R. T. Strollers, 0.

At Macombs Dam Park—Greenville, 14; St. George, 1.

At Taft's Oval—Longfellow, 0; Clan Scott, 0.

At Harlem Oval—Brooklyn Celts, 3; Continentals, 1.

At Bay Side Oval—Yonkers, 5; Bay Ridge, 1.

At Yonkers—Yonkers Thistle, 1; Hudson United, 1.

At Harrison, N. J.—West Hudson, 2; Clan McDonald, 1.

At Hoboken—Fulton-Cameron, 3; Jersey Blues, 2.

At Edison Field—Bay Ridge, 2; Visitation, 0.

At Brooklyn—Subways, 5; Overs as Wanderers, 1.

At Lenox Oval—Columbia Oval, 0; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Woodside, L. I.—Camerons, 1; Our Boys, 1.

At Astoria—White Rose, 0; Germans, 0.

At Chelsea Park—West Side Rangers, 1; Hoboken, 0.

At Flood's Oval—Greenpoint, 1; Manchester Unity, 0.

At Huber's Oval—White Rose, 1; Hungarians, 0.

Lowers St. Anselm Course Record.

The record for the St. Anselm's A. C. road-running course was lowered yesterday to 20:55 by Tom Harris of the Ozanam Association, who captured the club's invitation race from one of the biggest fields of the season. Dick Brandt, the St. Anselm's athlete, was the runner-up. The leaders crossed the finish line in this order: Tom Harris, Ozanam A. A., 20:55; R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:05; Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 21:10; C. Hickey, Hollywood Inn A. C., 22:35; W. Kannissay, unattached, 22:40; W. Kearns, New York Evening High School, 23:10; J. Robertson, Ozanam A. A., 23:15.

ATHLETES WANT LIGHT SENTENCE

Smith and Kiviat Willing to Accept Limited Suspension and Withdraw Appeal.

After exhausting almost every means at their command, Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, and Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., who were declared professionals by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., for demanding exorbitant expense money to compete in Troy last September, have practically abandoned their fight to have the verdict reversed. They are willing now to accept a limited suspension, and through their counsel assert that the constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union should be construed so that the special committee of the national body which has been hearing their appeal from the decision has the power to recommend a suspension to the Board of Governors.

The case came to an abrupt halt at the Hotel Astor yesterday, when Murray Hulbert and John T. Dooling, representing the athletes, asked Chairman Gustavus T. Kirby, of the special A. A. U. committee, to decide whether such a move would be legal. Mr. Kirby was unable to give an opinion then, and allowed the counsel until Jan. 3 to submit briefs showing this action should be taken if it is within the letter of the law, and also to submit any points which might prove the innocence of the convicted athletes of the charges upon which they were expelled from the amateur ranks.

The long delay in settling the case was unsatisfactory to Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, but he agreed to endorse any action taken by Chairman Kirby. Within fifteen days after the brief of the athletes' lawyers is submitted to Mr. Kirby at his office, 2 East Twenty-third Street, on Jan. 3, a decision will be rendered by the committee.

Only one witness was called during the brief session yesterday, although Roscoe Campbell, the Troy handicapper, and J. P. Eaton, the Schenectady Commissioner, were present at the meeting. The witness was Captain John Livingston of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Troy, and A. A. U. Commissioner for eight counties. Livingston placed in evidence his account book showing financial records of the games conducted by his regiment on Feb. 22, 1912, and after one item was investigated the book was taken out of evidence.

After the hearing ended there was a report that the case would be in dry upheaval, especially in intercollegiate amateur athletic circles, if the accounts were continued in evidence. Campbell turned over the letters in his possession to Justice Bartow Weeks, but no action was taken on them inasmuch as the handicapper was not placed on the stand for cross-examination.

In asking for a suspension for his clients Representative Hulbert cited to the committee a precedent in the Middle Atlantic Association where an Olympic athlete, after being presumably found guilty of asking excessive expenses, was suspended for a time and eventually restored to good standing. Judge Weeks asked for proof of the statement, and if satisfactory he will take the matter to the National Registration Committee.

As a matter of discussion on the case Chairman Kirby stated that he considered the action of the local Registration Committee in this matter a little high-handed, but he reiterated his statement that he was convinced of the guilt, thus far, of the athletes, basing his opinion solely on the records.

Mr. Kirby also said that Campbell was guilty of conduct unbecoming an official of the A. A. U. by offering "bait" to star athletes.

KATZ TAKES PENNANT RUN.

Athlete Caught Competing Under Fake Name Loses Third Place.

A home-bred athlete, John Katz, yesterday triumphed in the Pennant A. C. open novice road run of about three miles and three-quarters, through the streets of the Bronx. Katz scored over a field of more than 100 runners, eighty-four of whom journeyed the entire distance. The Pennant club representative had no difficulty getting home in front, and he so far outclassed the field that he finished about 125 yards ahead of J. Berkestzy of the Hungarian-American A. C. without extending himself at any stage of the event. His time of 20:45 is considered unusually good for the Pennant course.

The team prize was captured by the representatives of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, who finished with a score only two points better than was registered by the Pennant club novices. The Y. M. H. A. athletes finished in fifth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth positions, for a total of 53 points. Only one team trophy was awarded, but five individual cups went to the successful boys.

The fine ability of George Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee, caused "M. Oelrichs," unattached, to lose third place. "Oelrichs" bore a strong resemblance to T. P. Harty of the Holy Family Lyceum, Jersey City, and he was protested on the grounds that he ran under an assumed name. Mathews called the boy before him and asked him to produce his registration card. This he did. He was then asked if he had any letters or any other means of identification. He had none, and he repeatedly denied that he was Harty. Mathews then asked the athlete to shout him his name. The boy obeyed Mathews's request, stammering that it was not his. On the inside band were the initials "T. P. H.", confirming that Harty was the athlete before Mathews. His card was confiscated and he was ordered to appear at the New Registration Committee meeting. The summary:

Name and Club.	Finish. M. S.
John Katz, Pennant A. C.	20:45
J. Berkestzy, Hungarian-American A. C.	21:10
H. Van Gelder, unattached	21:15
F. Casse, Morningside A. C.	21:30
H. Smith, Jersey Harriers A. A.	21:37
E. Simpson, unattached	21:38
T. Gregory, Pennant A. C.	21:40
W. Aylesworth, Pennant A. C.	21:41
E. Dougherty, St. Anselm's A. C.	21:42
M. Samuels, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.	21:43
H. Sobon, Ozanam A. A.	21:45
G. Phillips, Bronx Church House	21:46
S. Williams, St. Christopher A. C.	21:49
F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C.	21:50
T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C.	21:51
F. Shimmel, Bronx Church House,	21:52;
E. Richmond, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.,	21:58;
J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum,	22.00;

Big Field in Harlem Run.

The most successful road run of the point series being conducted by the newly formed Harlem Athletic League was contested yesterday under the auspices of the St. Aloysius A. C. from their clubhouse in West 132d Street. Forty harriers started, and of the lot Aaron Morris, the colored distance runner of the St. Christopher A. C., proved the best. He won first honors from Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C., with Frank Jenkins, another St. Christopher Club representative, third over the course. The St. Christopher athletes also annexed the team laurel with a total of 28 points. The Morningside A. C. was second, with 45, and Salem Crescent A. C. third, with 59. The finish of the first twenty-five was as follows:

Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., 22:43 4-5; Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C., 23:52; F. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C., 24:12 2-5; J. Brunson, Salem Crescent A. C., 24:20; W. Stokely, St. Christopher A. C., 24:28; L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., 24:52; S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., 25:07; T. Halp, Morningside A. C., 25:36; C. Timmons, Glencoe A. C., 25:39; R. Macdougal, St. Christopher A. C., 26:04; J. Trotman, St. Christopher A. C., 26:08; H. Johnson, Salem Crescent A. C., 26:09; G. Rolston, St. Christopher A. C., 26:22; G. Creed, Salem Crescent A. C., 26:31; C. E. Johnson, Salem Crescent A. C., 26:39; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 26:40; J. McGee, St. Joseph's Catholic Club, 26:41; F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., 26:44; H. Hagney, Glencoe A. C., 27:00; F. Murphy, St. Aloysius A. C., 27:24; C. Meyer, Morningside A. C., 27:31; E. Lillis, Macombs A. C., 27:50; G. Dent, St. Mark's Catholic A. C., 28:07; T. Whitfield, St. Mark's A. C., 28:12.

TO INVESTIGATE GOULDING.

Canadian Walking Champion May Be Outlawed from A. A. U. Ranks.

George Goulding of the Central Walkers' Club, Toronto, Canada, the champion walker, is the next athlete in line to be investigated. On Wednesday night George Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U., will lay before his associates a copy of the allegations made by William H. Parry, an old-time walking champion, against the amateur status of Goulding.

Although the greatest secrecy has been exercised in the handling of this matter, it leaked out yesterday that Mathews was presented with an outline of Parry's charges last Monday, and since has been working quietly on the case.

Mathews has not in his possession the correspondence Parry alleges he holds and which would probably result in the outlawing from the American amateur ranks of Goulding, but it is said that it will not be long before it is presented to him. Mathews refused to discuss the case yesterday, other than to state that he would place before his committee everything he has pertaining to Parry's accusations.

In Parry's charges two other walkers are involved. One of them is now in the professional class. It is intimated that Samuel Schwartz, President of the Walkers' Club of America, has been mentioned by Parry, and he also will be put under investigation when the case reaches the stage when such procedure will be deemed advisable by the Chairman of the Registration Committee.

It is not known what specific allegations have been made against the world's champion walker, but it is generally believed if charges are to follow they will be based on a demand for "appearance money."

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. is placed in a peculiar situation by Parry's accusations. In the first place, Goulding is not registered with the Amateur Athletic Union, and therefore the only jurisdiction which the national governing body may have over him is to prevent him from competing here any more if he be proved a professional. In the second instance, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union will fight for Goulding, and it is hardly likely that it would recognize the decision of the A. A. U. if its champion walker was outlawed here. This action would result in the abrogation of the alliance between the associations, in all probability.

WALKERS ON LONG ISLAND.

Ninety-four Members of American Association on Long Trip.

The weekly walk of the American Walkers' Association was held yesterday from Long Island Plaza to Jamaica and return for the short-distance squad, and extended to Creedmoor and return for the long-distancers, about twenty-nine miles. Harlem, Brooklyn, New York, Morris, Washington Heights, and east side evening High Schools had out big squads, as did Harlem and Stuyvesant Evening Trade Schools and Public Evening Schools 79, 103, and 126. Mileage medals and bars went to many of the members. The course led through Long Island City, Winfield, Forest Hills, Jamaica, and Hollis Heights, to Creedmoor, returning by the same route.

Next week's walks start from Columbus Circle on Saturday at 2:30 and on Sunday at 9 A. M. The route will be to Van Cortlandt Park. All women who wish to enjoy the benefits of walking are invited to meet the pathfinders at the Columbus Monument at Columbus Circle at the times stated.

A meeting of the Women's Branch will be held tomorrow at the home of the President. Miss M. Luft, 87 St. Nicholas Avenue. All women interested are invited to attend.

Women Take Ten-Mile Walk.

The members of the Ladies' Walking Club took a ten-mile tramp yesterday along the Palisades. They returned to Yonkers on the yacht Daisy. Those who took the walk were Ida Seigel, Ada Goldstein, Mabel Semberkopf, Etta Greingold, Rose Orange, Dora Tarusker, Fanny Weston, Kitty Mandeville, Ruth Linden, and Goldie Pomeranz.

Yale's Hockey Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The schedule of the Yale hockey team, announced tonight, follows: Jan. 12, Massachusetts Agricultural College at New Haven; Jan. 19, Princeton at New York; Jan. 22 Dartmouth at Boston; Jan. 26, Cornell at New Haven; Feb. 7, Dartmouth at New Haven; Feb. 12, Harvard at Boston; Feb. 16, Princeton at New Haven; Feb. 19, Williams at New Haven; Feb. 26, Harvard at New Haven. In case of a tie in the series a third game will be played with Princeton at Princeton on Feb. 23 and with Harvard at Boston on March 4.

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WALKERS HAVE GOOD DAY.

Take Thirty-five-Mile Tramp to Elmsford and Return.

The members of the Walkers' Club of America enjoyed the best day of the season yesterday, when fifty-four men took part in the club's weekly event, which started at Van Cortlandt Park.

The walk originally scheduled to Ardsley and return was changed to Elmsford because of the splendid conditions encountered. A majority of the men took this thirty-five-mile walk, going through Van Cortlandt Park, Hartsdale, and then by way of Sprain Brook Road to Ardsley. Elmsford was reached by the Saw Mill River Road, and the return was made over that road, the Yonkers road, and Broadway.

A small squad of novices, including four new members, took the fifteen-mile tramp to Hastings and return, enjoying a cross-country tramp for most of the distance. All the men who walked received credit in the club's mileage contest for the distances covered. Their names follow:

F. Shapiro, P. Bonner, H. Levey, J. Loewy, M. Kleinman, A. Snedegar, C. Southwell, A. Dinger, S. Bloxom, P. Anthony, C. Abbihl, H. Hinden, I. Hinden, J. Heffernan, E. Meyersdorf, I. Greengold, I. Ettinger, F. Freund, E. Cardes, L. Schickel, W. Bradley, F. Fitzmaurice, D. Long, H. Knopke, S. Goldstein, C. Nabisco, A. Westadt, J. Levy, C. Emerson, H. Levin, A. Brien, A. Marshall, H. M. Beach, W. Stevens, A. V. Stevens, W. Sinclair, T. Murphy, T. Marks, T. O'Connor, L. Lieberman, J. Cheshire, William Moore, E. Levy, E. Pritchard, G. Emmans, J. H. Hooking, A. Paul, T. Hasson, W. Blot, A. E. Rode, W. Bennekemper, C. Budill, J. Cochrane, and W. Ripple.

Eight-Mile Walk for Women.

From Van Cortlandt Park to Hastings was the trip of the Women's Branch of the American Walkers' Association, and the women enjoyed this eight-mile jaunt. Their route started at the park and led up Broadway to Yonkers, then along Warburton Avenue to Hastings. The regulars were out as usual, and the newcomers showed great enthusiasm. The Misses Jackson, Falk, M. Luft, A. Luft, Gratzner, Gross, and L. Silberberg finished the trip.

Next week's walks start from Columbus Circle on Saturday at 2:30 and on Sunday at 9 A. M. The route will be to Van Cortlandt Park. All women who wish to enjoy the benefits of walking are invited to meet the pathfinders at the Columbus Monument at Columbus Circle at the times stated.

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SMALL-HIT GAMES IN MAJOR LEAGUES

Alexander Leads Pitchers, with Johnson and Tesreau Close Up in 523 Games in Season.

George Alexander leads the big league pitchers in small-hit games, with Walter Johnson and Jeff Tesreau the runners up. In the two older organizations 523 small-hit games were registered, counting the contests in which five hits or less were made. Ninety-eight pitchers took part in one or more of these small-hit games during the season of 1915. These pitching feats were divided very evenly between the American and National League pitchers. The pitchers of Ban Johnson's circuit were responsible for 262 of these gems of the art of pitching, and President Tener's artillerists handed out 261.

In the American League not one hurler made the glory circle by pitching a no-hit game, while two of Tener's men made fame by pitching hitless games. "Rube" Marquard was the first big league pitcher to acquire more fame by holding a team for nine innings without allowing a base hit. Then Jimmy Lavender of the Chicago Cubs held the New York Giants hitless. Lavender's game was very impressive and came very near being a perfect one. While the pitchers of the American League failed to register a no-hit game ten of them had a one-hit game to their credit, while Grover Loudermilk was the author of two of these phenomenal pitching feats.

Walter Johnson leads the pitchers of the American League in pitching small-hit games, while Loudermilk and Wyckoff are tied for second place. Wyckoff of the tribe of Mack was about the most effective in any league, both in amassing small-hit games and in striking out batsmen, as he had no less than five three-hit games in his list. The pitchers of the old National handed out nine one-hit games, and of these G. C. Alexander was the creator of four of them. In pitching two-hit games the National League led Ban Johnson's pitchers by seven games, the mark standing twenty-nine for the pitchers of the National League and twenty-two for the younger organization, but in pitching three-hit games Johnson's men led John K. Tener's pitchers by fifteen games, or forty-six to thirty-one. In pitching four-hit games the slabmen of the National had a slight advantage over the pitchers of the American by registering seventy-seven of these clever pitching feats to seventy-four framed up by the twirlers of the American League. There were 223 games pitched wherein the pitchers of both big leagues held teams to five hits, the National League leading, 113 to 110.

The Boston Braves and the Phillies, ex-champions and champions of the National League, were about the easiest marks for the opposing pitchers to frame up these sensational games, for twenty-three of them were registered against the Braves and twenty-one against the new champions of the National League. Cleveland, Chicago and Washington were easy in this respect for the pitchers of the American League. Each of them suffered twenty-two times in this manner. The season's record follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Pitcher.	Club.	0 Hit.	1 Hit.	2 Hit.	3 Hit.	Tl.
W. Johnson, Wash...	0	0	2	4	9	
G. Loudermilk, Cl...	0	0	2	3	8	
J. Wyckoff, Ath...	0	0	0	5	8	
J. Benz, Chicago...	0	0	0	4	3	7
J. Scott, Chicago...	0	1	0	1	4	6
J. Wood, Boston...	0	0	1	3	2	6
J. Leonard, Boston...	0	0	1	3	2	6
G. Morton, Cleveland	0	1	1	1	2	5
J. Boland, Detroit...	0	1	0	1	3	5
Gallia, Washington...	0	0	1	0	3	5
C. Wellman, St. L...	0	1	0	0	3	5
H. Covaleskie, Det...	0	0	0	2	3	5
G. Foster, Boston...	0	0	0	2	3	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pitcher.	Club.	0 Hit.	1 Hit.	2 Hit.	3 Hit.	4 Hit.	Tl.
G. Alexander, Phil...	0	4	4	1	7	1	16
J. Tesreau, N. Y...	0	0	2	2	5	0	9
A. Mamaux, Pitts...	0	0	0	1	6	7	
T. Hughes, Boston...	0	0	0	1	3	2	6
F. Toney, Cincinnati	0	1	3	1	0	5	
W. Dell, Brooklyn...	0	0	1	3	0	5	
L. Cheney, Chi.-Bro.	0	0	3	0	2	5	
G. Price, Chicago...	0	0	0	2	3	5	
J. Lavender, Chicago.	1	0	1	0	2	4	

BRAVES LEAD IN FIELDING.

Cincinnati Team a Close Second—Giants in Seventh Place.

The official fielding averages as compiled by John Heydler, Secretary of the National League, have just been announced, the men included being those who played in fifteen or more games during the last season. In club fielding the Braves lead, with a percentage that is the merest trifle better than that of Cincinnati, the former having .96648 and the Reds .96647. Pittsburgh is third with .9657 and Philadelphia fourth with .9655. St. Louis drops down to .9636 in fifth place and Brooklyn is sixth, with .9625. The Giants fielded .9598 and Chicago .9583. An interesting tabulation is found in the column which shows passed balls. The catches for the Braves are credited with only 7. The Boston team played 157 games and made 4,204 putouts, 1,939 assists and 213 errors. The total chances were 6,356.

The fielding percentage of the first four men in each position is as follows:

First Basemen—Sherwood Magee, Boston, 1.000; Fred Mollwitz, Cincinnati, .996; Jake Daubert, Brooklyn, .993; Fred Luderus, Philadelphia, .993.

Second Basemen—Henry Groh, Cincinnati, .973; John Miller, St. Louis, .970. George Cutshaw, Brooklyn, .970; E. Fitzpatrick, Boston, .967.

Third Basemen—Alexander McCarthy, Pittsburgh and Chicago, 1.000; Milton Stock, Philadelphia, .971; Edward Grant, New York, .907; Henry Groh, Cincinnati, .960.

Shortstops—John Wagner, Pittsburgh, .948; Charles Herzog, Cincinnati, .945; Walter Maranville, Boston, .941; Arthur Fletcher, New York .936.

Outfielders—E. Fitzpatrick, Boston, 1.000; G. F. Twombly, Cincinnati, 1.000; John Hummel, Brooklyn, 1.000; Owen Wilson, St. Louis, .984; Max Carey, Pittsburgh, .982.

Catchers—Miguel Gonzales, St. Louis, .992; John Meyers, New York, .988; Bert Whaling, Boston, .988; Frank Snyder, St. Louis, .983.

Pitchers—Charles B. Adams, Pittsburgh, 1.000; J. H. Robinson, St. Louis, 1.000; Al. Demaree, Philadelphia, 1.000; Ferd. Schupp, New York, 1.000.

Gilmore Back from Chicago.

Something definite may be given out today regarding the new Federal League Park in this city. James A. Gilmore, President of the league, will arrive here from Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited. The man who holds a small interest in the property which has been selected, but who has not legally transferred his rights to the Federals, is also scheduled to arrive from Europe today, and in that case a definite announcement of location may be made this afternoon, or at latest tomorrow.

Summer Baseball Up Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The question of Summer baseball is expected to cause a struggle between the liberal and conservative members of the Governing Board of the Western Intercollegiate Conference which will meet here Saturday. A strong showing was made last night by those opposed to the Summer baseball rule or its rigid enforcement at the meeting of conference coaches and directors.

CYCLE ROAD RECORD.

John Marquart Rides 22 Miles 176 Yards in One Hour

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1915.

A NATIONAL TAX POLICY.

Secretary McADOO is entitled to praise and support in his position that preparedness should be financed on the "pay as you go" plan. It is impossible to set up any depreciation account, for ordinary accounts of that sort presuppose some income against the depreciation and assume some length of life for the investment. There is no income in a financial sense from either army or navy. Their worth is inestimable, but there is no financial credit against which there can be any debit in the case of forts or pensions or pay to soldiers. The case is stronger regarding a navy. Battleships are old not many years after they are launched, and they are liable to total destruction by their intended use, or they may be put out of date by the progress of the arts. Submarines and aeroplanes have written large fractions off the value, in either a military or an economic sense, of all battleships. If the country is so dead to its own interests that it will not pay cash in taxes for its defense it deserves its fate, whatever it may be.

In hardly less degree is the Secretary to be commended for refusing to borrow to balance a deficit. At best that is a mere substitution of an interest-bearing debt for one bearing no interest, a form of anodyne against financial trouble beneath the position in life of a country like ours. On this point the issue is somewhat clouded by the alteration in the form of the Treasury statement. At a time when the Treasury was as much embarrassed by its surplus as a railway in a Western State about the time of the Legislature's assembling, a form of statement was adopted for the purpose of minimizing Treasury assets. The Treasury was made to appear less well off than it was. Now the Treasury in the face of a deficit takes advantage of the concealed reserves and makes the deficit seem less than it otherwise would. Under either form of the statement the condition of the Treasury is what it is. The incident is chiefly noticeable because it illustrates how difficult it is for the administrators of public funds to appreciate that they are using real money and not mere counters, which are without value because they cost their masters nothing. Any corporation which should manipulate its accounts in like manner would lose confidence. It is almost impossible to shake confidence in the Treasury of the United States, deficit and surplus being much alike when the inexhaustible taxing power lies in the background. But the Secretary somewhat weakens his tax position when he makes the deficit seem small by enlarging Treasury assets through skillful bookkeeping. Of course, he does nothing of the sort for those who read his statements carefully, but the Secretary will hear much about the matter.

The Secretary's reliance upon sugar as a source of increased income also is justified. The reserve upon this point is that, since the matter is to be reopened, it might be done in a manner to realize to the Treasury the money taken from the consumers. In that he fails doubly. Already the new duty on the old plan is in the price of sugar, and both the commodity and the shares of its producers are stimulated. It is the latter fact that gives pause to the observant. Why is it that sugar producers want a duty on their raw material? It is because their takings from the people are larger than the Treasury's to a total of a score or two of millions. They provide themselves in anticipation of the tax, but they do not rebate the tax to the buyer. They mark up every pound of sugar in the market, although only a part of the sugar we use pays duty to the Treasury. That is the basic fault of customs revenue. It is intended to raise prices, and it does raise prices, on sugar and other things alike. This is excused in the name of patriotism by those who do not pay the tax, but impose it on others. A customs duty is not a consumption tax, they say, but a boon to domestic producers. The sugar duty is further justified as a stimulus to our dependencies, and as a commercial concession for value received to the Cuban product. The old-fashioned duty on sugar is better than many other ways of filling the Treasury's till. But the sugar tax might be collected otherwise than by the imposition of a burden which the country fancies that it escapes because it pays through the nose, secretly. The differential might be readjusted. The customs concession to the dependencies might more cheaply be paid in other forms. But more money should be raised from sugar. The Secretary's suggestion that the exemption limit for the tax on incomes be lowered is perfectly sound, and he would be warranted in going still further in that direction.

His other suggestions betray no perception that this is a Federal Government with spheres of its own. As between the nation and the States the situation resembles that between the State of New York and its counties. For a long time there was no need of any State tax and none was levied. Therefore the counties levied local taxes to please themselves. Then the State ran up a debt of many score millions and there was need of a State tax. The State did not make its requisition upon the counties, but levied its own taxes. The result was an instant collision between the taxing powers of the State and the local authorities, and such a revival of interest in all tax matters as has been unknown for many years. That situation is now reproduced in Federal affairs. The nation is invading the tax territory of the States, not always in their manner, but in the nation's manner. The States are perceiving that their resources are being diverted to national uses and that the money is raised sometimes as an addition to their own manner, and sometimes in a manner objectionable to them for other than financial reasons. There ought to be an understanding between State and nation regarding the duplication of taxes and regarding local option in taxation. For years this suggestion was pressed at Albany uselessly, because then there was no perception of the necessity or desirability of it, for there was no tax then gathered by the State. Now the local tax authorities find the opportunity of preserving home rule in taxation gone. The reproduction of this situation in national affairs will appeal to the taxpayers of many States now, but to none more acutely than to New Yorkers, who know how it is by experience.

IF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAD BEEN IN POWER.

"A surplus is Republican, a deficit Democratic"; "Democratic extravagance, Republican economy"; "Republican prosperity, Democratic hard times": these and similar ancient sacred texts of pre-Adamite Republicanism crowd into the mind as The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, gazing mournfully from the battlements of the battered "citadel of protection," utters these words of woe:

> Democratic papers are asking what the Republican Party would have done in the face of the financial condition that confronts the present Administration. The question is a vain one, for if the Republican Party had been in power this condition would not have confronted us.

We believe it, because it is impossible. But why veil the awful truth? Why spare the erring Democracy the chastisement it merits? If the Republican Party had been in power, war wouldn't have dared to break out.

Still, many Republicans of the straitest sect must be perplexed in the extreme. These "bumper" crops, this plethora of money, this monstrous commerce, this revived business can't really have come under a Democratic Administration. This so-much-talked-of prosperity must be a dream, a phantom of false morning. It is inconceivable that the United States can thrive without a heaven-high tariff and a Republican Administration. Democratic prosperity! Why, the phrase is a contradiction. True prosperity is in the hands of the party that "freed the slave, saved the Union."

PATRIOTIC EMPLOYERS.

A very large proportion of the business firms who have replied to the question of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the willingness of employers to grant leaves of absence to their employés for periods of intensive military training have expressed approval of the national defense plans, and signified their intention to hold the places of young men in their service open while they are in the service of nation or State. Many of these firms are willing to give full pay to their employés while they are in active service for the National Guard and Continental Army. A smaller number practically pledge themselves to partial payments.

Some are obviously not yet willing to commit themselves on the wages or salary side of the question; they favor preparedness, they will grant leaves of absence cheerfully, they will not discourage their employés from serving in either the National Guard or Mr. GARRISON'S reserve force. It is safe to predict that, when the time comes, these employers, and many others like them, will follow the general custom. If the majority of merchants and manufacturers decide to give full or partial pay to the men to whom they grant leaves of absence, the custom will become general. The dissenters are too few in number to be considered seriously. Throughout the country an insignificant number of the people oppose the plans for preparedness. The nation as a whole recognizes the gravity of the situation and realizes that measures for adequate defense on land and sea should be taken without delay.

The clear revelation THE TIMES is enabled to make of the comprehension of the needs of the situation among employers of young men, and their willingness to make sacrifices for their country's sake, is most encouraging.

SECRETARY GARRISON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Quite apart from the recent assertions of Representative CLARENCE B. MILLER of Minnesota and other avowedly hostile critics of the administration of Governor General HARRISON, there has been an impression in the United States that all is not well in the Philippines. We have heard of the failure of certain crops, of bad commercial and industrial conditions, and of political discontent so often that the statements of political opponents of President WILSON that Democratic policy had not worked well in the islands seemed to have at least a small basis of fact. It is surprising, therefore, as well as gratifying, to be assured by Secretary GARRISON that "conditions governmentally considered were never better than they are today in the Philippine Islands." The Secretary of War insists that the Government, conceived by the United States in the best spirit, has "in the main been carried out in the most worthy way." Of course, this assertion contradicts the statements that useful officers have been supplanted by useless ones, that the baser influences of American politics have been exerted on the islands for the first time.

We have felt all the time that the truth about the Philippines lies somewhere between the assertions of the Republican politicians who have lately made tours of inspection in our Asiatic possessions and those of the Democratic politicians who have found that conditions were all that they should be. Mr. GARRISON is perhaps a trifle overemphatic in his description of the situation, as he is, also, in his sharp denunciation of ex-President TAFT, whom he accuses of mischief-making because he has dared to express opinions derogatory to the Democratic rule in the Philippines. Mr. TAFT is not of the mischief-making disposition, and assuredly he knows something about the islands; his ideas about them cannot be recklessly ignored. It is not safe. He may be misinformed on some points; we are willing to believe he has been. But he is not the kind of man for a high official of the Government to treat as a mischief-maker.

There is some justification for the alarm of Mr. TAFT and others who, like him, have studied the Filipino close at hand in Mr. GARRISON'S announcement that the bill to enlarge the administrative and legislative powers of the natives will be brought up again in Congress with the sanction of the Administration. Even with its provision for granting independence to the Filipinos on a specified date eliminated, this measure is believed by many persons whose opinions are founded on knowledge to be dangerous. It is certainly a matter in which the decision should be based on judgment and knowledge of the situation. Mr. GARRISON scores heavily, however, to adopt the idiom of sports, when he takes up the subject of the literary activities of one O. GARFIELD JONES, who has written violent denunciations of recent Philippine rule for a newspaper and reprinted them in a pamphlet dedicated to Mr. TAFT, who contributed a commendatory introduction. Mr. GARRISON has a letter from JONES to General MCINTYRE, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, asking his help for the sale of a "highly favorable" article on "The Filipinos and the Democratic Administration" which he has not been "able to sell as yet." Versatile JONES, however, has not swayed public opinion in the United States in either direction, and while Mr. GARRISON makes another good point when he quotes Mr. TAFT'S condemnation of the American journalists and the island newspapers for disseminating falsehoods about the Philippines while he was Governor General, such points are not particularly germane to the discussion of the present situation. The Philippines question is serious, very few who have given thought to it believe that legislation giving the Filipinos larger political powers is advisable at this time, and it is to be hoped that the matter may not be taken up in Congress until more pressing questions have been disposed of and enough time can be given to its consideration.

LETTERS AND THE WAR.

A good many people are already wondering what will be the effect of the European war upon literature, especially English literature. Into its hellish maelstrom it has drawn a goodly percentage of those who practice the art of words in Western Europe. Of the writers of England and the United States a great many have been, or will yet be, drawn into the battle zones as soldiers, Red Cross workers, correspondents, or sightseers, and these have already added to the current output of books many volumes telling what they have seen and felt. Notwithstanding the haste with which they have necessarily been written, some of them are good literature, worthy to endure. But they represent only the merest surface effect, an inevitable result, and have nothing to do with the recondite question of what will be, in the end, the sum total of the war's influence upon life as life finds expression in literature. Will it stimulate, inspire, and exalt literary production? Or will it halt, depress, and make thin and poor the course of letters for the next generation or more?

The theory was set forth some years ago and plausibly argued that in any nation the periods of brilliant achievement in literature are rooted in a preceding period of aroused moral feeling, when the social consciousness and the individual conscience were deeply stirred by moral questions. In the history of literature it is possible to find such "golden ages" thus succeeding times of national exaltation. But the wary philosopher, who remembers how easy it is to mistake a coincidence for a cause, will not think the preceding condition more than a contributing influence.

The United States passed through a long season of profound moral stirring and emotional intensity during the decade and a half preceding and covering the civil war. A half century has passed away since then, and except for a few isolated names our literary production is not yet effulgent. A contributing cause to a supreme burst of literary creative power such a season of personal and national profound feeling might be, since the literary creative effort in the individual is apt to be preceded and accompanied by tensity of emotion. But the quickened brain activity that results from the stirring of the spiritual depths in man and the impulse toward expression of some kind may find other outlets than that of the written word.

Surely, if deep stirrings and high exaltation of the soul can contribute toward the evolution of periods of literary splendor, those yet unborn ought to reap fruits rich and precious from the soil that is being watered by blood and tears. Even in this country, distant from the battle scenes by thousands of miles of ocean, people are stirred mentally and spiritually by the conflict and its problems as they have been by nothing else since our own civil war. Across the Atlantic, all the eyewitnesses agree that neither in the memory of men living nor in the testimony of those dead have the souls of men been so shaken to their depths and so lifted to the heights of spiritual experience. But the profound changes and manifold adjustments that are likely to follow the war will absorb attention and energy for years to come and will bring their own emotional excitations. And for a long time the nations of Europe will be bowed to the ground with the millstone of the war's appalling cost. If literary genius should spring forth and bloom with radiance under such conditions it would be higher proof of the godlikeness of man's spirit than his history has yet shown.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plea for Metric Measurings.

Writing in The Scientific Monthly, Dr. J. V. COLLINS renews the old fight in favor of the metric system of weights and measures, and tells the American manufacturers that until they abandon their present clumsy, complicated, and unscientific units they will find themselves seriously handicapped in their efforts to secure foreign markets in South America and elsewhere.

Throughout the civilized world, except in the British Empire and Russia, the change to the simple decimal tables—the change in which our manufacturers see such enormous difficulties and such appalling expense—was made long ago. It produced none of the disasters, and but few of the inconveniences, that our, in this respect, strangely conservative business men predict, and though in no manufacturing country was the cost of the substitution a slight one, when once paid it was paid for all time, while the resulting economies, even where the expenditures had to be greatest, balanced the account in about two years, and the consequent profits and advantages will go on forever.

Dr. COLLINS presents elaborate computation of the savings in time and money which the use of the metric system renders possible, and his figures are both plausible and impressive. Not only is the toll of accountants of every kind materially decreased in every business house where the metric tables are used, resulting from elimination of the innumerable reductions now necessary before any of the ordinary arithmetical operations can be performed, but arithmetic itself is freed in great part from the fractions which for children are always its most difficult feature, and therefore that noble science can be much more quickly acquired. Indeed, it is not improbable, as Dr. COLLINS remarks, that the more rapid advancement of pupils in the Continental schools, so often noted, and most recently by ex-President TAFT, is due, in considerable degree, to the ease with which the metric system can be learned and used.

Dr. COLLINS does not touch on the objection so frequently made that tens and hundreds can be only once divided by two. It is, of course, a real weakness in the metric system, but that its gravity has been vastly exaggerated by defenders of the old units of weight and measure is proved by the slight amount of trouble it causes in handling the one metric table we have—that of money.

Only His Reason Was Wrong.

In the recent discussion by newspapers and the public of defective babies and whether or not efforts to save or prolong their lives should be made, The Medical Record sees only a revival in slightly modified form of the old dispute as to the justifiability of so-called euthanasia. The question, it says, is purely academic, and will remain so "until the science of prognosis has advanced far beyond where it is now." And evidently the editor of The Record claims even less for his professional brethren than the majority of laymen in their most critical moments would be disposed to allow, for he says that "the prognostic ability of the average, and even the better than average, physician is about on a par with his diagnostic ability—and the autopsy room, according to CABOT, shows that that is hardly worth talking about."

This sounds a good deal like a confession that when we are ill the doctors know neither what's the matter with us nor our chances of recovery, but only guess at both and usually guess wrong. As for cases like that of the Bollinger baby The Record lays down a clear and simple law:

> It is the duty of the physician to relieve pain, remove disease, and save life so far as in him lies the power. That he is justified in jeopardizing life to relieve intolerable agony is unquestioned, but to hold that he is permitted to take life or refuse to save life, if he can, because he thinks the life is not worth saving or cannot be saved, is pernicious. He does not know and cannot know that the life cannot be saved; nor can he say that an infant of a few days who is physically defective may not grow up to be a useful member of society—more useful, it may be, than some of those who would have condemned him, untried, to execution.

In conclusion, The Record declares that the Chicago surgeon rightly refused to operate, if he thought that in the circumstances operation was not justified, but it insists that the reason he gave for abstention was not a good one. That isn't much unlike saying that he should have used his own judgment and said nothing.

Evidently Favored by Fortune.

KARL SHULZ, the deserter from the German Army who reached this port last week as a stowaway on the Holland-America steamer Noorderdyk, can count himself lucky for the present and probably for some time to come. The immigration officials in their wisdom have decided that he cannot land, presumably because he lacks the money which is supposed to give assurance that a foreigner will not become a public charge. That he deserted, of course, is no business of ours. But it has also been decided that he need not go back until the end of the war, which means that he is to remain on Ellis Island for an indefinite period at an expense of 50 cents a day to the steamship company that unintentionally and unwillingly brought him over.

That seems a bit hard on the company, for probably its officers used reasonable diligence in searching for stowaways before the voyage began, and they could hardly be expected to throw the man overboard when he emerged of his own accord from one of the innumerable hiding places which a big ship provided. The 50 cents a day, however, will not break a line to which the war has brought big profits, instead of the big losses that have been its consequence to so many others.

Be that as it may, SHULZ will find Ellis Island a place not half bad, and he will be safer as well as happier there than almost anywhere else. Ashore in this country, he would inevitably be subjected to distinctly painful, if not dangerous, attentions by German residents, none of whom would approve of his flight from duty. Immediate return, on the other hand, would land him in a British concentration camp, and there, too, he would be, to say the least, unpopular. The Fatherland, naturally, now that he has been so well and widely advertised, is closed to him forever.

Had he been wiser he would have talked less, or not at all. But that needn't make him feel lonesome. The same thing can be said as truthfully of almost everybody.

THE ANTI-AIN'TERS' CAUSE.

A Few More Expressions Which Invite the Reformer's Attention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial headed "The Anti-Ain'ters" is timely; but besides such mistakes as you mention—"it ain't" and "it's me"—there are others which are perhaps more glaring.

The noun "everybody" is about the most abused word there is in our language. Most everybody has fallen into the habit of saying: "Everybody must mind their own business"; from this misuse not even professors are exempt. Another mistake in grammar repeatedly made is in the use of "don't." Many say, "He don't do it because he don't want to do it." They forget that for the third person singular "don't" is totally wrong and cannot in any way be reconciled. The word "got" also is improperly employed. "Got" is the past of "get," meaning to receive or to obtain, and yet, clear as the definition of this word is, how many do you find, broadly speaking, who use it in its grammatical correctness? Most everybody near us says, when he wishes to imply possession, "I got it," when properly it should be "I have it." Still another gross mistake is made in the use of "each." One often hears, "Each of the boys have a book." The reason for this error is that those using it wrongly are carried away by the last word "boys," used as object of the preposition "of."

But man is fallible and nothing can make him a saint. We are all subject to mistakes, and likewise subject to correction. But there are certain mistakes which can be helped, and the above ones are only a few of a legion of expressions which can be used in the proper way. It is true that we must not be too pedantic all the time in the use of our language, but it is not this. The simple truth is that many of those who are the victims of false syntax do not know their error, and herein lies the great "melancholy mishap." Let our public school teachers, as well as college professors, lay henceforth more stress upon corrections, and such mistakes will be avoided.

SAMUEL WEISHAUT.

New York, Nov. 27, 1915.

AN OLD REFRAIN.

Why do I have such thoughts, a night like this?
We're waiting in the trenches to attack,
And yet my mind runs on a long past bliss,
A waltz with her—what brings that memory back?

Our guns are roaring so they rock the ground
To blast a pathway for the great advance,
And here, in this red hell of shaking sound,
I hear the rippling measures of a dance!

That eerie, calling music sounds so clear,
It seems to hover o'er that wooded slope;
I feel a strange numb chill—it can't be fear—
Oh, never that, for fear's as dead as hope!

The guns have ceased! We'll try them now with steel!
We're crawling out like cats to storm the hill!
Ten thousand men are treading toe on heel—
That waltz again! I hear its lilting still.

We're charging now and cheering as we run,
Yet over all I hear the mystic swell
Of violins! They see us! Gun on gun
They're pounding us to bits with shrapnel shell!

I'm hit! Ah, then it is the call of death,
And love, I hear in that sweet vibrant tone—
I feel her fragrant breath upon my breath—
Her heart is throbbing close against my own.

O. C. A. CHILD.

FRENCH WAR SKETCHES.

Work of Artists in Trenches to be Shown Here—Other Art Notes.

An exhibition opens at the Museum of French Art on Dec. 11 which hardly can fail to interest a large public. The French Government has sent over a collection of water colors and chalk drawings made by artists who are serving their flag in the trenches and are using their spare hours to make these records of the historic moment. Some of them are developed to a degree that makes them, in the jargon of the gallery, "finished pictures"; others are rough memoranda jotted down in hate and eloquent of reality. All of them show the thing as it is and not as the stay-at-home thinks it ought to be. Nevertheless, certain sketches, such as those by Henri Baud, who in style is brother to Detaille, would make you imagine yourself back in 1870. Broquet is freer and seizes more crisply on the essential character of his theme. He and Montagné show the soldiers digging in their trenches, stirring soup in the steaming pots, following the circulating kitchens under an autumnal sky, smoking and chatting and sketching. No photograph could be so truthful as these shorthand notes from which one gets the sharp tang of personal experience.

A Coming Sale.

The American Art Galleries announce the sale of the paintings and other art property of J. B. Andrews, to take place in January, the definite date to be given later. The Andrews collection is particularly rich in the works of American artists. Winslow Homer is represented by his "Eagle's Nest, Hudson River, Adirondacks," and "Burnt Mountain." There are six Blakelocks, including a portrait of Mrs. Blakelock, and there is Albert Ryder's superb "Pegasus" from the Stanford White collection. John La Farge is represented by his "Peasant Girl and Horse," and there are pictures by Gedney Bunce, Charles H. Davis, Glackens, Hawthorne, Minor, Lathrop, and others. Among the works by European painters are examples by Rousseau and Diaz, Vollon, Monticelli, Blommers, Kever, Mauve, and Ribot. The antique Oriental rugs are fifty in number and include one which is said to be the finest Ghiordes known.

Japanese Prints.

At the new Walpole Galleries a collection of Japanese prints is on exhibition prior to their sale by auction on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30. The collection was formed by Dr. Orlof N. Orlow, who lived twenty years in Japan and had exceptional opportunities to acquire rare examples of the Ukiyo-ye school. A special group from his collection has been on exhibition for the last two years at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

The exhibition includes not only a number of excellent impressions of unfamiliar subjects, but a large proportion of prints of especial subject interest. In this essentially illustrative art the story is by no means to be ignored, and a collector of intelligence finds his account in the naïve narrative of popular life, as well as in the aesthetic quality of the work. There is, for example, a superb Hiroshigi that seldom comes into the auction rooms, and that represents Dog Foo watching from the top of a precipice a little Dog Foo climb up toward him. The legend illustrated is characteristic of Japanese ideals. Dog Foo, firm in his belief that only the fittest should survive, throws his young over a cliff as soon as they are able to prove their strength. Those who survive and climb back to him constitute his family.

There are prints which reflect the character of their maker, such as the two lusty figures by Hokusai telling mirthful stories in the course of a walk, and there are prints which combine opulent characterization with a rich and subtle color sense, such as "The Lady Dressing in a Hurry," by Toyokuni I. Altogether an interesting collection and well worth a survey by those who are still under the spell of the Japanese popular art.

What $3,200 Has Done.

The School Art League points with justifiable pride to what it has been able to do with the $3,200 at its disposal for spending money this last year. It has paid the salary of a docent or visiting teacher who has poured information into the ears of nearly fifty thousand youngsters, it has provided for thirty-nine lectures to be given chiefly at the Brooklyn Museum and the Metropolitan, it has awarded eight scholarships to graduates of the Washington Irving High School, consisting of a year's tuition in an art school for each recipient, and it has given nearly five hundred medals, in addition to holding two large exhibitions. Its budget for the coming year stretches to $3,500, and it will be interesting to see what it does with the additional $300.

HAIL TO COSMOCRACY!

Introducing the Power That Should Rule the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I object to the title "The World's Court League of America," for the power that influences world questions never can be a court. It must be a power. We have the power of the people—democracy; we have the power of the nobles—aristocracy; and now we are seeking to invoke the power of the associated peoples of the world.

It seems to me that the obvious name of such a power is the cosmocracy of the world, and that the only right and proper and fully worthy name for the league just started is the Cosmocratic League—not of any place on earth, just the Cosmocratic League.

The association formed here would of course be the American branch of the league, and it would naturally enter into communication with other countries and get them to open up branches of the league. The movement is the germ of a grand international idea, and there is every reason to be careful about starting it properly. Cosmocracy should be the power that rules the world in future. It is fitting that a live young nation like America should lead in it, but I do not like the new league's name. It is not descriptive of the broadest conception; it is much too restricted in its application; it is not big enough.

P. A. VAILE.

New York, Nov. 23, 1915.

City Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed "A New Yorker's Nerves" should be reprinted with big headlines and have special attention drawn to the statement that when the people wake up to the fact that continual noise weakens our resisting powers and makes us more susceptible to all kinds of disease, then will concerted action be taken to end this criminal carnival of noise. Having lived on the corner of Broadway and 164th Street and knowing the awful carnival of noise there—children with drums and horns and roller skates and that horrid invention, a box on skates, screaming and yelling as no child on its father's place in the suburbs ever did, along with the other pandemonium—makes one wonder if we are living in a civilized city.

ELIZABETH WOODS WILSON.

Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 22, 1915.

America's Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America's motto: Let John do it!

New York, Nov. 24, 1915. D. L. D.

"OUT OF THE TRENCHES BY CHRISTMAS."

Gertrude Atherton's Comments on the Ford-Pacifist Excursion—Telegram She Might Have Sent to the President.

New York, Nov. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a significant *pendant* to the Karl Shulz tale of disgust, I should advise all that are interested to go to the Fulton Theatre. (No free advertising for this show is necessary, as I was nearly crushed getting in. We certainly manage these things worse than any people in the world.)

The *pendant* alluded to is a succession of films displaying 21,000 German prisoners taken in one engagement—a late engagement—by the French. The significance lies in the fact that—aside from the playful Zouaves—they are the only happy looking men in a long series of pictures that exhibits several thousands of men. The French look well, alert, trim, but their general expression is one of grim determination. The expression of the German prisoners is one of positive radiance. No more fighting for them in this ghastly war. No more life in the trench. Nothing now until the end except moderate discomfort with humane captors; and danger to life and health reduced to a minimum. They have also heard of French cooking.

It wasn't the first group shown, by any means, that alone looked happy, although they were alternately biting at great hunks—no other word will suffice—of white bread, and grinning into the camera; but in the long line that marched from the front to the prison camp—no dishonest repetitions, by the way—I saw only one sour, discontented looking face—a dark little man who looked as if he hated every one on earth. The rest were big blonde fellows and as carefree as air, although their uniforms were shabby and no longer becoming; and if they looked far from starved, they were suspiciously cheerful, as if, when not jesting among themselves, they were mentally savoring a change of diet. They all looked such good fellows that one was glad, too, at their stroke of good luck and felt quite willing to believe the testimony of Arthur Gleason and other close first-hand observers that they had carried out their part in the program of "frightfulness" with reluctance and disgust.

Let us hope there is an ever increasing number to make this change of residence and diet. It is a far better way of "getting the boys out of the trenches" than that of our self-advertisers, or German tools, who have not the least shame in making us a byword among peoples who are too much occupied in giving their individual lives to preserve their national existence to have anything but impatient contempt for mountebanks.

Just as I reached that point I received a telegram from Jane Addams, asking me to strengthen the appeal to be made on Friday to President Wilson by Ethel Snowden and Rosika Schwimmer by telegraphing him immediately somewhat as follows:

> "We urge a conference of neutral nations dedicated to finding a just settlement of the war."

Now, while I have the highest admiration for Jane Addams as a humanitarian and a woman of utterly unimpeachable motives, and hate to refuse her what minute assistance I could give in a matter she has so much at heart that she has permitted it to obsess her, I could no more send that telegram than I could say this:

"Won't you, please, Mr. President, put such terrific pressure on Great Britain that she will be forced to raise her blockade? Won't you forbid the export of war necessities to the Allies? Won't you do everything else in your power to cripple them and give Germany a tremendous impulse toward victory? For, as no one knows better than yourself, Mr. President, what all thinking people passionately desire is the Prussianization of the world and the insolent triumph of a Government that has systematically and with the utmost brutality violated every canon of modern warfare. In fact, it doesn't matter what measures you take to force a peace at present, only take them, now, and take them quickly, that Germany may reap all the advantage before she and the world know that she is beaten, just as Japan did when she realized that a month or two more would do for her, and Russia, still strong enough as far as numbers and resources went, was so disgusted and apprehensive over her humiliating bungling and her graft in high places that she swallowed the bait of an early peace whole rather than make a spectacle of herself in the eyes of Europe any longer.

"Germany can hold on longer than two months, but she doesn't want to. She has her claws in four of the countries that are fighting her, but those claws are growing blunt and threatening to relax. She has not compelled the surrender of one army; even little Serbia is too much for her. But the fact remains that she is still in foreign territory, and her achievements look big; therefore now is the time, if ever, when she may get a fragment at least of that world she started out so blithely to conquer nearly sixteen months ago. Her allied enemies are growing stronger every day. Another year and she will be territorially where she began—possibly not that—and far worse off, for she will face a terrible reckoning with her deluded people.

"So, Mr. President, fly to her rescue; make Prussia the overlord of Europe—and the world. For the sake of saving a few thousand lives now and gratifying the passionate pacifists, who cannot sleep o' nights for thinking of premature death and indisputable misery, desert the two great countries from whom we have derived all we know and are—our laws, our literature, our inspirations, in short, our civilization—and who, incidentally, are entirely in the right in this lamentable war, and swing back the world a full century and a half. I am sure, Mr. President, knowing how you pride yourself upon being a fool and a mere sensation monger, you will line yourself right up with your ex-Secretary and thrust your whole fist into the European pie at the bidding of a body of women whom it is your highest ambition to witness rocking the cradle of the nation."

But my huge consolation would be, if we had a President less wise and far-sighted than Mr. Wilson, that he couldn't do a thing to stop this war, no matter how willing he was to make the effort. This war will stop when Great Britain says it shall, and not a moment before.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT FIGURES.

How They Put the Private Shipbuilder at a Disadvantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with keen interest your able editorial article in regard to the cost of battleships, in which you draw comparisons between bona fide bids of private shipbuilding concerns and the irresponsible estimates of navy yards, in which you say that "it is common knowledge that Government construction in existing circumstances is more expensive than private construction." And yet it appears from the bona fide bids of the private shipbuilding concerns of the United States and the estimates of the navy yards at Philadelphia and Brooklyn that the Government plans can build battleships Nos. 43 and 44 a million dollars each lower than the same work can be done in the private yards.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard offers to construct one of these ships for a million less than the bid of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, whose works are in the same territory, although the Philadelphia Navy Yard has never built a battleship and is not even equipped for such construction, whereas the Fore River company has built many ships of war for the Government.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard, which lies hard by the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, offers to build one of these dreadnoughts for (approximately) a million dollars less than the bid of the New York company, notwithstanding that under a former Administration, the officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard confessed that it would cost a million more to construct the battleship New York in that plant than the bid of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company on the Texas, the sister ship of the New York.

Congress had appropriated a maximum of $6,000,000 each for the construction of these two ships, exclusive of armor and armament, and had directed that one of the ships be built in a navy yard. The Newport News concern bid low on the Texas, its bid being $5,830,000. But the officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the only Government yard equipped to build the ship, reported that the New York could not be constructed there within the appropriation, and the Newport News concern made haste to offer to build the New York for the price of the Texas. The offer was rejected, however, and Congress made an additional appropriation of $900,000 for the construction, exclusive of indirect charges.

Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, in a speech delivered in the House in April, 1914, submitted figures to show that in point of fact the New York had actually cost the Government a million dollars more than the cost of the Texas in a private shipyard. But the Brooklyn Navy Yard officials, notwithstanding the well-known increased cost of shipbuilding since that time, now declare that they are able to build a very much larger and more expensive ship for a million less than the bid of the Newport News company.

In December, 1913, bids were opened in Washington on the construction of a transport and a supply ship for the Government. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company submitted the lowest bid of all the private shipyards competing; but the Philadelphia Navy Yard submitted a lower estimate on the transport, and the Boston Navy Yard a lower estimate on the supply ship and, notwithstanding that neither of these navy yards was equipped to build the ship upon which it "bid," the contracts were awarded by Secretary Daniels to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Boston Navy Yard, respectively; and the Secretary then asked Congress for $880,000 to build the necessary shipways. The appropriation was made, the shipways finally constructed and, at last reports, these ships were less than one-third complete. Had the contracts been awarded to the Newport News company, both ships would now be ready for delivery.

But the most interesting circumstance connected with the bids and estimates on these ships is that the estimate of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on each ship was considerably higher than the bid of the Newport News company.

Now the Brooklyn Navy Yard claims that it can build a battleship for a million dollars less than the Newport News company. The reason is not hard to find. Secretary Daniels has inaugurated a new system of cost-keeping, which eliminates many overhead charges, or "indirect charges," as they are denominated in naval nomenclature. Secretary Daniels claims that as the navy yards must run anyway, indirect expenses should be charged to the normal operations of the navy yard and not to the cost of constructing the ship.

I do not speak by the card, for I do not know the details of the Secretary's methods of cost-keeping. But it is apparent to all who have the most superficial knowledge of the subject that his system is utterly unreliable and grossly misleading, when it enables the navy yards to show that they can build a battleship a million dollars each lower than any first-class private shipyard in the country. Of course, the public does not understand the difference between a navy yard estimate, under this new system of bookkeeping, and the bona fide bid of a private shipbuilding concern which must provide in all construction for the overhead charges, and, therefore, the disparity between the estimates and the bids misleads the public, and makes it appear that the private yards are trying to practice extortion upon the Government. Cost-keeping is not a thing of "estimate." It is a matter of exact calculation, and all the "scientific" bookkeeping that the Government may devise will not eliminate overhead charges. No matter how these costs are kept on the books, they must be paid, and it seems only fair to the taxpayer that the Government's system of bookkeeping should be such as to show all costs of whatever character which enter into the construction of a ship.

W. S. COPELAND,
Editor of The Newport News Daily Press.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 26, 1915.

Undeleted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciate fully the exigencies of space which bring the blue pencil into action, but the omission of one sentence in a communication published last Monday represents me as standing sponsor for three or four statements, one of which is, "They are right who say that Germany will be a Roman Catholic State by the end of the twentieth century." In the omitted sentence, which preceded the short paragraph containing this sentence just quoted, I said that these were conclusions to be drawn if von Harnack was right in 1909 and Muensterberg was right in 1915.

My personal view is that von Harnack was right and that Dr. Muensterberg is wrong. I do not believe that six

NOTABLE CONCERTS CROWD CITY HALLS

Many Large Auditoriums Engaged, as Well as Those Used on Special Occasions.

A NEW PIANIST HEARD

N. Y. Symphony and Philharmonic Concerts and a Recital by Kreisler Among Other Events.

New York's capacity to absorb huge portions of musical fare was shown yesterday when there were, afternoon and evening, seven different concerts and recitals at various auditoriums, besides such events as the largely-attended free organ recital by Professor Baldwin at City College, a recital by Fritz Kreisler for charity at the Waldorf, a special singing of Brahms's German Requiem at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and a score of other musical events that occur regularly but do not get before the general public.

The regular concerts required the use of all the halls in which musical events generally take place, including most of the largest auditoriums in the city, besides others commandeered for special occasions. They were the Carnegie and Aeolian concert halls, the Metropolitan Opera House, Madison Square Garden, the Hippodrome, and the Cort and Lyceum Theatres. It is impossible to estimate the number of the thousands who heard the various musical offerings of this one day.

New York Symphony Concert.

The fifth of the Sunday afternoon concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra brought forward two compositions for orchestra by Frederick Delius, whose pianoforte concerto was played the other day by Mr. Grainger. Neither of them had been heard here before. They are on the whole less substantial than the two orchestra pieces that had been produced here some years ago, especially the first, "Summer Night on the River." Its title sufficiently explains its purpose, which is to recall through music the mood of a particular time and place into which for a moment, a chorus of frogs is injected. It would not be easy to maintain that the composer has done this through music, nor even that the purpose is worth while. There is but the merest shred of melody used in it, and that can hardly be said to be "used," as it is simply given out by the first violoncello and then repeated by the first violin and the first viola. The frogs are suggested by a few appropriate notes of the bassoon. All the rest is a vague shimmer of vague dramatic harmonies distributed through the orchestra, and it is music reduced to its lowest terms, if music it be.

The other piece, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," is much more robust and vertebrate music, but even here the composer has taken his theme from another source. It is a Norwegian folktune, one that Grieg has used in one of his pianoforte pieces, and the composer makes it evident in his music that this first cuckoo was caught in Norway. The tune is a good one and Mr. Delius has used it with skill and ingenuity, with a rich and shifting harmony that is mainly his own, but it is not strange, under the circumstances, that there should be reminiscences of Grieg in the composition. The small orchestra employed is made to give some unusually full and rich coloring. The cuckoo's notes are played by the clarinet, at first almost out of the tune, then emerging more clearly. The piece is pleasing, but neither this nor the other seems likely to enhance Delius's standing as a composer here.

Mme. Julia Culp made her first appearance as soloist of the concert, since her return this season from Europe. Her voice had the remarkable richness and beauty of quality, her technique the finish and assured mastery that so rarely fail her, her phrasing the length and precision of line, her diction clearness, that have been so much admired in her former appearances here. Mme. Culp sang with great sincerity and warmth of expression. She began with Schubert's song, "Sei mir gegrüsst," with an orchestral arrangement of the accompaniment which, like so many of such arrangements, does not succeed in adding value to the original by adding orchestral color. She followed it with an "Arioso" by Handel, "Dank sei dir," with accompaniment of orchestra and organ, for which the source was not stated. It is a noble and stately piece of sustained musical declamation in Handel's most superb manner, and was sung with much power and breadth. Later Mme. Culp sang songs by Brahms.

The program was begun with Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, the humor and spirit of which were marked in the performance, and ended with Strauss's most brilliant tour de force, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." Perhaps some may have thought as they listened to Haydn's symphonies how interesting and how charming it would have been to hear it in that small hall with an orchestra reduced to numbers more nearly those for which Haydn wrote it, and hence with a proportion between the different choirs such as he had in mind.

Max Landow Heard.

Another new pianist was added to the season's active list in New York, when Mr. Max Landow gave a recital in the afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. The strange fatality that drives most pianists irresistible toward Brahms's minor sonata for pianoforte, and hides from them the existence of two others, touched Mr. Landow, and he began with it. He had the originality, however, to follow it with Schumann's "Davidsbündlertänze," which seldom appears in public; he closed with Liszt's Petrarch Sonnet, and the two Legends of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Francis de Paul. Mr. Landow is a painstaking artist, with a leaning toward the sentimental; his playing did not disclose in him a strongly influential musical personality or a communicating fire.

The Philharmonic Society.

Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera Company was the soloist at yesterday afternoon's concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall. It was a very "popular" program which Mr. Stransky had arranged for the concert, beginning with the colorful but not particularly thought-laden symphonic suite by Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Scheherezade," continuing through another suite of light pretension, Bizet's "Scenes Bohemiennes," which would only be worthy a place on such a program if it were played with far more finish of style than it received yesterday, and ending with the crash and blare of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, which in this orchestral version loses the distinction it has in the piano setting when a skilled performer emphasizes its rhythmical elements with more subtle media than drums, cymbals and bawling brass.

The numbers chosen by Mme. Kurt were in contrast to the orchestral program. She sang Strauss's "Song of the Priestess of Apollo" and "Enticement," both with orchestral accompaniment, and songs of Brahms and Hugo Wolf to the piano, with Anton Hoff assisting. The total effect of Strauss's songs, in spite of the subjects, is austere, for the voice part offers little sustained melody, and the accompaniments, especially in the former, are not conspicuously atmospheric or ingratiating. It is easily understood that singers do not often use them. It takes one of Mme. Kurt's musicianly quality to be able to do them justice. In their singing yesterday she displayed powers of a high order. She was heard to more advantage in the songs of Brahms and Wolf, however, where she did not have to contend with such physical difficulties and where there was no temptation to force the voice. Except for occasional hardness of tone in the high range, her voice displayed fine quality and power. A word is due Mr. Hoff for his playing of the accompaniments.

Russian Symphony Society.

The other concert of the afternoon was that of the Russian Symphony Society, at Madison Square Garden. The soloists were Natalie Boshko, violinist, and Robert Maitland, bass. The principal number of the program was Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" symphony.

The Opera Concert.

The largest audience of the evening filled the Metropolitan Opera House to its capacity to hear Leopold Godowsky, Marie Rappold, Giuseppe de Luca, and the orchestra under Richard Hageman.

Mr. Godowsky played Tschaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor, and some smaller numbers. Mme. Rappold sang an aria from "Il Trovatore" and some songs, and Mr. de Luca gave "Eri tu" from "Un Ballo in Maschera," and smaller compositions by Denza and Lalo. The new baritone was very successful with these numbers. The orchestra played the "Tannhäuser" Overture, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1, and Elgar's March, "Pomp and Circumstance."

Guest Stars at Hippodrome.

The first of the concerts with guest stars at the Hippodrome took place last night, Alice Nielsen being the assisting artist with Sousa's Band. Miss Nielsen sang arias from "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figaro," as well as songs by Balfe and Crouch. Susan Tompkins, violinist, was the other soloist. The band played Goldmark's overture, "Spring," Mr. Sousa's own suite, "Tales of a Traveler"; an excerpt from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier," Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

Herbert Plays His Own Works.

A program of Victor Herbert's compositions was played last night at the Cort Theatre at a concert under the direction of the composer. Among the numbers were the Festival Procession from "Natoma," "A Perfect Day" from "Madeleine," numbers from the "Suite Romantique," and many lighter numbers. There were also two new compositions, "Whispering Willows" and "Estellita," called a "valse pathetique." The orchestra is capable and under the direction of Mr. Herbert, who plays the music with considerable spirit and grace.

Kreisler Plays at a Benefit.

Fritz Kreisler appeared as the artist at a benefit performance for the Hospital for Deformities, Crippled, and Joint Diseases at the Waldorf last night. He played Mendelssohn's Concerto and two groups of smaller compositions with the assistance of Gardner Lamson at the piano.

YVETTE GUILBERT HERE.

Ballad Singer Says She Is Worn Out by Her Work for Soldiers.

Yvette Guilbert has come to New York to get away from the war. The French singer arrived yesterday morning on the New York after a rough trip and is now at the Holley-Chalfonte, preparing for a series of song recitals which she is to give at the Lyceum Theatre. After that she will go on a tour and may get as far away from our island as California. Canada, too, will probably be included in the tour, and Mrs. Guilbert says she will come back to New York and perhaps get a country place somewhere near the city, where she can work during the hot months, for she has been working for a long time on a study of the mediaeval mystery plays, and with the aid of material in New York libraries she hopes to finish the work here.

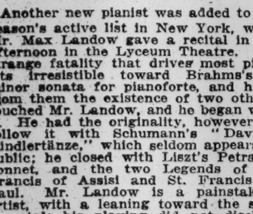
"I must get away from the war," she explained yesterday at her hotel. "It has been more than I could endure. Singing five times a day since the war began to raise funds, to feed people without bread, to children without fathers, to old, young, rich, poor—to every one—singing—always singing. Now I can do it no longer. I must come away where things are not so terrible. Here in New York I have many friends and I may stay quite a long time—perhaps to the end of the war."

On the last of her six or seven previous visits to this country, which was in 1909, Mme. Guilbert sang in vaudeville theatres and had one or two unpleasant experiences with audiences which did not appreciate her so much as troupes of trained dogs or acrobats or other attractions. Just before she left she was quoted in a newspaper interview as criticising Americans without mercy—they had no patriotism and no politeness and were the slaves of servants. But yesterday Mme. Guilbert said that she never said any such thing.

"I did not give such an interview," she said. "All I ever said was that American music hall audiences did not have the taste of those in Europe, and this time I am not singing in a music hall."

Miles—Wilson.

Arthur D. Miles, President of the Canadian Cooper Company, and Mrs. J. C. Wilson of this city, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., were married yesterday at the home of W. A. Bostwick, a friend of Mr. Miles, in Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, by the Rev. Albert Willson, rector of Christ Church, Bronxville. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by Mr. Bostwick. She is the daughter of the late William Cluss of San Francisco. It was not expected that the wedding would take place for some time, but owing to the ill health of the bridegroom the marriage was hastened and they will leave at once for the South.



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MARK TWAIN STORY A MOVIE THRILLER

"The Prince and the Pauper" Full of the Romance of Swashbuckling Days.

CORONATION WELL STAGED

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen Portrays Barbara Frietchie in a Cinema Version of Whittier's Poem.

"The Prince and the Pauper," Mark Twain's story of the kidnapped heir to the British throne who was nearly cheated out of his heritage was shown in a motion picture produced by the Famous Players Company and released through Paramount program in the Strand Theatre yesterday. In a questionaire conducted recently by one of the large film companies to determine the advisability of producing the dramas of Shakespeare in the movies many of the exhibitors said the modern society dramas were more popular than the costume plays.

And yet here is a costume picture that is infinitely superior in every way to the average photo drama. It has thrills and suspense and is full of the romance of the good old swashbuckling days of long swords, long capes, and long hose. For "punch," the scene where the Prince is rescued from the clutches of the robber band by a young gallant is much more thrilling than the familiar episode of the modern "society" drama of the movies in which the husband comes home unexpectedly and discovers the third side of the triangle in the house.

In the "Prince and the Pauper" the gallant rescuer has taken his stand on a flight of steps leading from the ruins where the Prince was held captive, and with his sword has succeeded in disabling most of the brigands when one of them, unseen by him, climbs to the gallery and starts to strike him from behind. Enter, then, still further to the rear, the Prince with a club, and through the aid of a well-aimed blow the pair make good their escape.

The pageantry of the coronation ceremony is well simulated, and, indeed, the atmosphere of the whole picture is sustained with a considerable degree of realism. Even the interior of Westminster Abbey looks not unlike the old pile must have looked some centuries ago and has an appearance of solidity too rarely achieved in similar scenes.

By that trick of the cinema by which one person may appear simultaneously on the screen in two distinct impersonations Marguerite Clark is both Prince and Pauper. This effect is accomplished by running the film twice through the camera, exposing one-half one time and the other half the next. Miss Clarke is altogether delightful in the dual rôles.

The "Barbara Frietchie" of Whittier's poem has become in the picture screen by way of Clyde Fitch's play based on the story of the old lady who shook the flag in the face of Stonewall Jackson and his men. The picture, from the Metro studios, was shown yesterday in the New York Theatre.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, America's "grand old woman" of the stage, is the Barbara of the title, and Mary Miles Minter is Barbara, her granddaughter. It is a pity Mrs. Whiffen has so slight an opportunity to display her rich art, for the story by your's merely lends to the legitimate stage. But much of that art lies in a peculiarly potent voice, and as players are seen and not heard in the movies, and as in pictures youthful heroines are considered most desirable, Mrs. Whiffen is relegated to a few flashes and Miss Minter occupies the centre.

Miss Minter's girlish beauty makes her a happy choice for the part. She has grown from the little girl she was in Edward Peple's "The Littlest Rebel" on Broadway some years ago to a full-figured young woman, and she knows the movie tricks of using her beauty to the greatest advantage. The picture itself contains some excellent photography and shows a careful attention to the details of atmosphere.

"Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Gentleman from Indiana," has been made into a picture by the Pallas Company, a new producing ally of the Paramount. The picture, the first from the Pallas studios, was shown yesterday at the Broadway Theatre. It is of uneven merit, the latter half being much superior to the first. As is too often the case where novels are arranged for the screen, the story is so sketchily told as to bear little resemblance to the original. In this instance Dustin Farnum, who acts the rôle of John Harkless, is partly to blame. Mr. Farnum acts constantly to the camera, apparently never forgetting for a moment how he will look on the screen, and as a result he fails to convey a suggestion of the Harkless of the book.

Some of the later scenes, however, are above the average. These are the scenes showing the rain storm the night Harkless is shot and the pursuit and capture of the White Caps.

The new Triangle bill at the Knickerbocker included Helen Ware in "Cross Currents," William S. Hart in "Between Men," and a new comedy picture. In the Academy of Music and Riverside Theatre "The Galley Slave," with Theda Bara as the featured player, was shown. This picture was taken from Bartley Campbell's play of that title.

Miss Howlett Weds Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Clare Marie Howlett of 1,045 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and William Tollner of 84 Jefferson Avenue will take place tomorrow in St. Gregory's Church.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of those on them were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Lady Barlow, Hugh Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beer, G. M. Brown, G. H. Bryant, Derwent Hall Caine, W. W. Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cassatt, T. S. Catto, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chadwick, Miss A. M. Clarke, Miss M. L. Dunn, Reginald Eyres, F. M. Fisher, Alexander Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gaston, E. W. Gibbon, Miss H. P. Guthrie, C. H. Hall, Miss L. Harde, Robert Holland, Miss E. Judd, Miss R. June, Dr. D. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, and Mrs. Koo, Miss H. J. Le Gallienne, R. H. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mackay, Mrs. M. Madeleine, G. W. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nelson, E. P. Putnam, A. Richmond, E. B. Rose, G. T. Smith, W. G. Triest, Kenneth Triest, W. G. Tucker, R. S. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Schiff, and F. B. Waldron.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—A. Anderson, H. Davis, H. C. Funoh, St. John Gaffney, Mrs. M. Lindberg, Robert Labbart, Mrs. N. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Melby, Miss Angela Melby, C. N. Osborne, Alfred Toft, Alexander Philipson, Christian Nielsen, Miss Maria Martin, R. Moller, Walter Stroche, Miss E. Gilliberg, and Miss Ruth Goransen.

TOOK CAINE OFF SHIP THEN LET HIM SAIL

Son of English Novelist Detained Because the Army Needed Him.

Derwent Hall Caine, son of Hall Caine, the English novelist, arrived yesterday from England on the New York of the American Line to look after some of his father's dramatic interests. He had a hard time getting away from Liverpool, as he is 25 years old and liable to be called upon under the Registration act now in force. With his fiancée, Miss R. June, and a party of friends, he was preparing to sail from Liverpool when the military authorities took him off the ship and said that he could not leave the country, as his services were needed for the army.

Mr. Caine produced a medical certificate showing that he was unfit for military service, but the officer who had held him up examined it, found that it antedated the new army order, and told him that he would have to go ashore. Mr. Caine's baggage and that of his entire party had been taken off by the stewards and piled on the landing stage when just before the New York was ready to start a message was received from the chief military officer in Liverpool in answer to an appeal sent by the young man's father, allowing him to sail for America. The stewards had to go on the stage again and rush the baggage on board while Captain W. J. Roberts looked down impatiently from the bridge.

Mr. Caine, who is one of the youngest of the London actor-managers, may appear here in one of his father's plays during the season, though he has made no definite plans as yet. He brought with him two new plays by his father—one full-length drama, as yet without a title, and a one-act war playlet which will be acted in London in February. Young Mr. Caine may return to play the leading part at this production.

Other passengers on the New York were Lady Barlow and her son, J. D. Barlow, and Miss H. J. Le Gallienne, daughter of Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, who met her at the pier. All the passengers were examined by British authorities after the boat got out into the Mersey to see if any English subjects were trying to escape military service. There were only 166 in the steerage, and these were mostly women and children, or men over military age.

THE KEHILLAH OPPOSED TO GARY SCHOOL PLAN

Jewish Community, in Resolutions, Condemns Various Features of the System.

The Kehillah, or Jewish Community, of New York severely criticised the religious features of the Gary plan of education yesterday in a special meeting held in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. One hundred and fifty delegates, representing thirty leading Jewish educational and religious organizations, were present.

Dr. J. L. Magnus, the Secretary, presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:

The Jewish Community of New York City welcomes every effort to render the administration of the schools of the city more economical, if at the same time they can be made more efficient and more in accord with the demands of its growing population.

The Jewish Community of New York City is unalterably opposed to any change in the traditional American attitude toward public education, namely, that public education must be non-sectarian and non-religious.

The Jewish Community of New York City opposes the lengthening of the public school day beyond six consecutive hours, including the lunch hour. A shorter day affords opportunity to parents who desire to do so to give their children religious instruction outside of those hours.

Magistrate Levy, in speaking of the system, said: "I do not think the people of the City of New York are ready for any change in the educational system. Some one has to thrust this Gary plan down our throats."

Miss Sadie American, representing the Council of Jewish Women, spoke in opposition to the Gary system.

The advisory committee of educators is to be named to study the question and if the Gary plan is adopted by the Board of Education the committee will make recommendations to the synagogues as to the proper course to take with respect to Jewish children.

Skate on Hippodrome Tank.

Mrs. Charles Dillingham entertained a hundred persons with a skating party on the artificial ice pond on the stage of the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon. One of the guests was Lawrence Townsend of Washington, who for fifteen years was United States Consul at St. Moritz, Switzerland, the Alpine village reproduced in the setting that forms a background for the skaters. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexande Bates Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. William Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Veiller, and Mrs. George Draper. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Renselear, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Miss Helen Moffat, Miss Margaret Erhart and the Misses Barbara and Mimi Brokaw.

Grace George to Give Shaw Play.

Grace George will give a performance of G. B. Shaw's comedy, "Major Barbara," under the auspices of the Yale University Dramatic Association in New Haven on next Monday night. The following Wednesday night the play will be acted for the first time in New York in the Playhouse. Miss George is making the production in association with and under the direction of Louis Calvert, who staged the play in London.

CARL A. R. LUNDIN DEAD.

Optical Expert Made Many Famous Telescope Lenses.

CAMBRDGE, Mass., Nov. 28.—Carl Axel Robert Lundin, maker of many of the largest telescope lenses in the world, died at his home here today in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in Venersborg, Sweden, and was educated at the High School in Falun in that country. In 1905 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Amherst College. Mr. Lundin came to this country in the early seventies, and in 1874 became associated with Alvan Clark & Sons, now Alvan Clark & Sons Corporation, optical manufacturers. He made the 30-inch objective lens for the Pulkowa Observatory in Russia, and took it over and completed its installation under a special decree of the Russian Government. Other great objectives he made were the 36-inch lens of the Lick Observatory, the 40-inch lens of the Yerkes Observatory, the 24-inch lens of the Lowell Observatory, the 16-inch lens for the University of Cincinnati, and the 18-inch lens of the Amherst Observatory.

Since 1896 Mr. Lundin was in entire charge of the optical work of his firm and had devised and put into operation several important optical tests. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America. In 1875 Mr. Lundin married Miss Hulda M. Hansen of this city.

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NOTED ARTIST DIES IN POVERTY HERE

Gustave C. Langenberg, Known as "The Painter on Horseback," Ruined by War.

PORTRAYED FAMOUS MEN

Picture of Wilson, Done for Kaiser, Lies in His Studio—Toured the World Three Times.

Gustave C. Langenberg, an artist widely known both here and in Europe, whose portrait of Queen Wilhelmina hangs in the Royal Palace at The Hague, and whose Mexican paintings are hung in the Art Museum in Chicago, died on Saturday in St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, from peritonitis, after three operations which were performed during the preceding week.

He was known the world over as "The Painter on Horseback," and died penniless and alone, except for his friend, Samuel Proskauer, a former United States Consul in Venezuela, who knew him when he made his studies of the hill Indians of that country.

Mr. Langenberg was born in Düsseldorf on the Rhine, in Germany, and was in his fifty-sixth year. His mother was French, and his father Italian, and his art education was obtained in the ateliers of Paris, France, and later in the art centres of Holland and Germany. He had had a wandering life, making three trips around the world.

Painted Boer War Scenes.

He joined the British Army at the beginning of the Boer war and made a number of paintings of the actual battle scenes, many of which are now hanging in the art museums of London, Paris, Brussels, and Munich. His portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was bought by the Netherlands Government for the Royal Palace. Mr. Langenberg was an intimate friend of the late Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, who was deeply interested in his Mexican paintings and whose portrait he painted. Among his Mexican pictures now in the Chicago Art Museum are "An Indian Hut in Torreon," "The Cathedral at Torreon," "A Mexican Plantation," and "A Group of Mexican Indians."

Mr. Langenberg was once Art Examiner at the Museum in Cologne and refused a professorship at the Art Museum of Munich. In the early days he was a fellow-student of Arturo Michelena of Caracas, the most famous of South American painters, and was also an intimate friend of Ruben Dario, the Spanish poet, whose "Libro Azul" was written while they lived together in the mountains of Colombia.

Wilson Portrait for the Kaiser.

Always an athlete, Mr. Langenberg toured most of the civilized and uncivilized countries of the world on horse back, painting as he went. At the time of his death he was about to begin a series of portraits of the Princes of the Indian Empire, in full regalia, for the British Government. Nearly three years ago he was commissioned by the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg to paint a three-quarter length portrait of President Wilson, which the chamber intended to present to Kaiser Wilhelm. He sat on the platform when the President delivered his inaugural address, and made sketches of him. The portrait was completed a year ago, but owing to the war, was never delivered. It is now in his studio at 106 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Among the other portraits he painted were those of the German Emperor, the Dowager Queen of England, the Queen of Spain, President Loubet of France, Sarah Bernhardt, and the former Crown Princess of Saxony. In his studio there are a number of paintings and portraits. At the time of his fatal illness he was under commission to paint the portraits of Geraldine Farrar and Emmy Destinn, which were to be added to the collection of Henry C. Frick.

His knowledge of art works was profound, and it was he who passed on the value of 105 oil paintings owned by the Duchess Mathilda Conzaga of Naples, which are now the property of Chevalier Giovanni Colifano, and which he valued at upward of $1,000,000.

The European war and the unsettled condition of afairs in Mexico, where he was heavily interested in mines, made him practically penniless. His lifelong friend, Arturo Michelena, the artist, died a few years ago from starvation, while his illness and death were unknown to his friends of the art world.

Mr. Langenberg's only relations here are Miss Elsa Volge, a niece, of this city, and Mrs. Lilly Pasque Little of Brooklyn, a grandniece.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY B. PAXTON, widow of Judge Elijah T. Paxton of Jersey City, died suddenly on Saturday, in her fifty-eighth year. She was born and lived all her life in this city. Mrs. Paxton is survived by a son, Harry W. Brown, of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. GRAVES SAMPSON SQUIBB, wife of Dr. Edward H. Squibb of 148 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Enfield, Conn.

Captain DOUGLAS F. O'BRIEN, a veteran of the civil war and commander of sea-going sailing vessels, died on Saturday at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., in his eighty-first year.

F. W. MILLER, a former member of the firm of Amos & Miller and recently connected with Wardell & Adams, 71 Broadway, died on Saturday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year.

Colonel CHARLES T. STANTON, a veteran of the civil war, during which he lost an arm, died on Saturday at his home in Stonington Borough, Conn., in his seventy-ninth year.

SAMUEL S. GOLDBERG, a merchant of 31 East Thirty-first Street, this city, died on Saturday at his home in Irving Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., in his thirty-eighth year.

WILLIAM J. PERRIDGE, active for years in Roman Catholic fraternal organizations, died on Saturday at his home, 488 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year.

EDWARD J. FUGELFANG, who was active in Democratic politics in the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 58 Sumpter Street, in that borough, in his forty-second year.

WILLIAM F. PEEPLES, for many years superintendent of the coaling stations of the elevated lines, died on Saturday at his home, 288 West 127th Street, in his eighty-second year.

JOSEPH McCAFFERY, city employe, died on Saturday in St. Vincent's Hospital, on Staten Island, in his forty-seventh year.

Captain ERNEST A. PERRY, formerly a shoe merchant in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 513 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the 139th Regiment, New York Volunteers, at the age of 14, and was mustered out as a Sergeant.

GEORGE WASHBURN HAYES, a member of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, insurance brokers, of 123 William Street, died yesterday at his home at 209 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Hayes, who was once a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was born in Illinois, and after receiving his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and St. Paul took up newspaper work in the latter city.

Mrs. GEORGE W. VON BOSKERCK, widow of a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Saturday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her eightieth year.

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NEW YORK

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HERZOG.—Nov. 21, 315 45th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Herzog, a son.

LAZARUS.—Nov. 23, 1,056 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lazarus, a son.

REUTNER.—Nov. 26, 628 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Reutner, a son.

Engaged

BARNETT—JACOBSON.—Hannah Jacobson to Nathaniel A. Barnett.

BAUM—ELLIS.—Sophie Ellis to Irving Baum.

BREAKSTONE—GURFEIN.—Rose Gurfein to Morris Breakstone.

BUSTO—SCHLOSS.—Mathilda Schloss to Leo J. Busto.

GOLDMANN — TEICHMAN. — Patricia E. Teichman to Sidney Goldmann.

GOLDSMITH—HERMAN.—Edith Herman to William Goldsmith.

GOLDSTEIN—SIMONS.—Marion Simons to Arthur Goldstein.

GRADITOR—ATLAS.—Frieda Atlas to Joseph Graditor.

GREENBERGER—BERNHARD.—Rose Bernhard to Benjamin Greenberger.

GROTH—BRAND.—Hazel V. Brand to George C. Groth.

HOLSTEEN—MAAS.—Miriam H. Maas to Alfred L. Holsteln.

KOHN—MEYER.—Minerva Meyer to Morris Kohn.

KURTZ — FALKENSTEIN. — Jessie Falkenstein to Arthur Kurtz.

LEVY—BECK.—Henrietta Beck to Meyer Levy.

LINKOFF—ROSENBERG.—Pearl E. Rosenberg to Joseph J. Linkoff.

LUBSCHANSKY — FRANKEL. — Mildred Frankel to Morris Lubschansky.

MANN—LEINMAN.—Lillian Kleinman to Abe Mann.

OSCHRIN — JOSEPH.—Martha Joseph to Aaron Oschrin.

PACHNER—WOLFF.—Marcelle Wolff to Gustave Pachner.

REISFELD—BLOOM.—Marguerite Bloom to David H. Reisfeld.

ROSEN—BLAUSTEIN.—Matilda Blaustein to Benjamin Rosen.

ROSENBAUM—CYTRON.—Jeanette Cytron to Julius Rosenbaum.

SCHLESSEL—EDELSTEIN.—Anna Edelstein to Ronald Schlessel.

SCHNEIDER—SELIN.—Jane Selin to Harry Schneider.

STEIN—SINGER.—Hermina Singer to Abe Stein.

Married

BIRNBAUM — COHN.—Nov. 25, Gertrude Cohn to Harry Birnbaum.

FELLEMAN—STRAUSS.—Nov. 25, Florence Strauss to Irving C. Felleman.

GANS—MEYER.—Nov. 25, Lucille Meyer to Sol M. Gans.

JACOBY—MARXSOHN.—Nov. 29, Amy Marxsohn to William F. Jacoby.

KORNITZ—WOLWITZ.—Nov. 24, Tessie Horwitz to William L. Korbin.

LEVY — GOLDBLATT.—Nov. 23, Augusta Goldblatt to Jesse J. Levy.

SCHOENBERIS—HOWARD.—Nov. 25, Josephine Harris to Edgar Schoenberg.

SPOERRY—MURRAY.—Nov. 24, Edna L. Murray to Charles R. Spoerry.

WARBURG—LEBOWITZ.—Nov. 25, Dorothy Lebowitz to Joseph H. Warburg.

Brooklyn.

BODKIN—HEIDENHEIM.—Nov. 25, Gertrude P. Heidenheim to Robert A. Bodkin.

MORGAN—WHEELER.—Nov. 27, Harriet Wheeler to Theodore B. Morgan.

Newark.

SCHINDEL—ROSENBAUM.—Nov. 25, Ruth Rosenbaum to Abraham Schindel.

Died

ABBOTT.—At her home, 77 Main St., Kingston, N. Y., on Nov. 27, Ellen W. Abbott, daughter of the late John S. C. Abott and Jane Bourne Abbott. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, Nov. 29, at 1:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ADELSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, Fannye K. Adelson, (nee Klein,) beloved wife of Louis S. Adelson, after a lingering illness. Funeral Monday, Nov. 29, at 10 A. M., from her residence, 53 Clark Av., Far Rockaway. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 8:39 and 9 A. M.; Flatbush Av. 8:38 and 9 A. M. Interment at the Bethalom fields.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret, beloved mother of Frederick Gebhard Campbell. Funeral from her late residence, 377 Edgecombe Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1915, at 9 A. M.; thence to Church of Resurrection, where mass of requiem will be celebrated.

COGGILL.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, at her residence, 140 East 87th St., Julia Mitchell Coggill, widow of Frederick W. Coggill. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., on Monday at 1:15 P. M. It is asked that no flowers be sent. Richmond papers please copy.

COTTINGHAM.—On Nov. 28, 1915, Thomas J., beloved father of Mrs. Nellie Murphy, William, Robert, Thomas, and Charles Cottingham. Funeral from his late residence, 101 East 97th St., on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for repose of his soul.

DAVIDSON.—Sunday, Nov. 28, John A. Davidson. Services Monday, Nov. 29, at 7:30 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Thomas G. Sherwood, Roslyn, L. I.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 27, Daniel Hamilton Brooks Davis, Jr., only and dearly beloved son of Henry Brooks Davis and Grace Stanley Parsons Davis, in the 18th year of his age. Funeral services at the home of his parents, Stonelegh, Rye, N. Y. On the arrival of the 2:15 train from New York on Monday afternoon. Carriages will meet the train at Rye.

DOHM.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 26, 1915, at 9 P. M., Christian Dohm, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends, also Solon Lodge No. 771, F. and A. M., German Masonic Temple Association, are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, residence 454 Fort Washington Av.

ELLIS.—At his home, Willsboro Point, on Sunday, Nov. 28, Arnold H. Ellis. Friends will take train at Grand Central Station for Woodlawn Cemetery at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

FENN.—Suddenly, Saturday, Nov. 27, at his late residence, 170 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J., George Titus, beloved husband of Frances I. Fenn. Funeral services will take place Monday, Nov. 29, at his late residence, on the arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 2:28. Carriages will be waiting.

FINCK.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, 1915, at 5 P. M., August Finck, in his 87th year. Funeral notices hereafter. Residence 315 West 97th St.

GIMPEL.—On Nov. 27, at her residence in Paris, France, Adele Gimpel, beloved mother of Rene Gimpel.

GRAVES.—Benjamin Franklin, at his late residence, 114 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 28, 1915. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYES. — George Washburn, Nov. 28. Funeral services at his residence, 209 East 18th St., Flatbush, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Nov. 26, 1915, at the Sherman Square Hotel, John T. Kennedy, M. D. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

Christmas

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We wish to call your attention that on Wednesday, December 1st, '15, AT 10:30 A. M., We have agreed to dispose of our entire stock of

MERCHANDISE FIXTURES

AND NAME OF

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AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Under the Personal Supervision of

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Auction to be Held at Our Premises,

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And we believe it would be to your advantage to have your representative attend this sale.

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Consists of Pearl Beads, Bars, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Lavalieres, Hair Ornaments, Mesh Purses and Bags, Long Chains, Fancy Beads, Cameos, Lockets in Jet, Enamel, Silver, and Gold Plated, Ten Karat and Sterling Effects.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING OUR UP-TO-DATE

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IN THE SAME SALE.

These include Showroom, Office and Loft Fixtures suitable for the jewelry trade.

THIS SALE WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 10:30 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1ST, 1915

Inspection at above premises on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
In the Tiffany District
BENJ. S. WISE, Auct'r,
Has the honor to announce a Sale by Absolute Auction, on the premises,
34 WEST 37TH ST.
To-morrow (Tues.), 10:30 A. M.
and following days, same hour
by order of the executors of the late
DR. DANIEL H. SMITH
All the Household and Personal Effects and Presentation Pieces from the Art Centres of Europe.
Collection of Oil Paintings
will be sold
THURSDAY AT 4 P. M.
Exhibition Residence open for inspection To-day, Monday, up to 9 P. M.
Auctioneer's Office, 428 Columbus Ave.

MERCHANDISE.

JOS. STERNBACH,
M. LEVY, Auctioneer, Will Sell
Today, Monday, Nov. 29, 10:30 A. M.
THE ENTIRE
PLANT OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
Also Large Stock of High Grade
WOOLENS,
Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets, Braids, Large stock of Imported Buttons and Trimmings of I. Sternbach & Sons, retiring, at 3-5-7 West 35th St., near 6th Av., N. Y., on 8th, 9th and 10th floors. No fine display. The entire plant was recently installed at a cost of over $25,000, and the stock of merchandise is of the highest grade.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 327-341 Canal St., N.Y.,
Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock,
DIRECT FROM MILLS AND AGENTS
WOOLENS
750 Pieces Worsteds, Overcoatings, and Dress Goods.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO SUZANNE B. KETCHAM:

Take notice, that by virtue of a lien held by us against the following described personal property, viz.:

1. 33 $1,000 par value trust certificates of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, for the common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

2. 100 shares of the preferred capital stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.

3. 43 $1,000 par value trust certificates of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for the common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

4. 100 shares of the common capital stock of Borden's Condensed Milk Company,

belonging to Suzanne B. Ketcham, for whose account the said personal property is held, and is now in our possession, we will bidder, to satisfy such lien, at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 4-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 8th day of December, 1915, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, November 22, 1915.

PROVOST BROS. & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLINERY, DRESS & CLOAK BRAIDS, fixtures & machinery.—Samuel Marx, auctioneer, will sell by public auction Tuesday, November 30, 1915, 10:30 A. M., on premises, City, entire stock, fixtures and machinery, Dauntree & Company, Inc., retiring from business, consisting of Silk straw braids in spools and other millinery braids, horse hair braids, German braiding spools with material, cotton spools, silk silver horse hair in skeins and spools, 10-2-2 cord, and a large amount of other unmanufactured material too numerous to mention. Machinery consists of: Straw, winding, braiding, cutting, crimping, and lapping machines, silk stretching poles, roller dress spinning wheels, twisting machines, all kinds of crimping rollers, German weights, doublers, braiders, Tieh & Jaeger knitters, German braiding tables, 5-7½ H. P. Diehl motors, belting, shafting and pulleys, blowers, tin stock boxes, braiding cans, office fixtures, tables, chairs, etc., etc. Auctioneer's Note.—The above stock and fixtures are to be sold in suitable trade lots, strictly without reserve to the highest bidders and is a large amount of desirable merchandise which will interest you if you attend said sale. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith. Exhibition Monday, November 29th, 1915, 9 to 5 P. M. Samuel Marx, auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-2—7604-5 Barclay. Salesrooms 115-117 Spring St. Telephone 4061-5382 Spring.

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PROPOSES GUARANTY OF SHIP DIVIDENDS

Plan to Create a Merchant Marine Advanced by Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

A RETURN OF 4 PER CENT.

This to be Assured by Government to Owners of Lines Under Strict Federal Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Sentiment in the Middle West with respect to a merchant marine has resulted in a plan proposed by Samuel M. Hastings, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. This plan, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the association, has been laid before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and others prominent in the movement to secure action from Congress in reference to the establishment of a merchant marine.

Mr. Hastings has outlined his plan in part as follows:

"My proposal in its most general aspect is that a national law shall be passed which shall permit incorporation for the acquisition of merchant vessels, and the Government shall guarantee a 4 per cent. return upon the capital invested while operation continues and the capital itself upon liquidation. I propose that the same authority be given in connection with the examination of the books, and the control of the general management of the business as is given to the Banking Department of our Government. I propose that general arrangements of proper safeguards and Government control be worked out on the following plan:

"1. The Government must first approve the route proposed to be operated, the number of vessels proposed, their tonnage and general character.

"2. The Government must have the right to dictate rates of transportation, with the necessary limitation that a particular rate can be lowered to meet a competitive rate at any time without notice. If this be not done it is plain that foreign lines, free to make any rate, will take all the business. But, on the other hand, the Government if it fixes the rates below a remunerative basis must bear the loss of carriage below remunerative rates by means of the continuing guaranty. Or, if by its marine or navigation laws the Government imposes burdens which place our lines or vessels at a disadvantage in cost of operation, the Government itself, through its guaranty, must bear the increased burden so far as it detracts from operating revenues.

"3. The Government must have the right to dictate how much the investment shall be; it must by its law absolutely provide that the capital stock which it authorizes shall not be disposed of to the initial investor or subscriber for less than its full par value in cash.

"4. Governmental requirements as to vessels must be followed so that any particular vessel can at once be conveniently put into an auxiliary cruiser, or a transport, or a supply ship, or whatever may be needed, and the Government would, of course, have the power at any time to commandeer the vessel and use it, paying proper remuneration.

"5. The Government's guaranty should be properly protected by requirements as to the insurance upon vessels. To protect the guaranty the law should give the Government no lien upon vessels, but also to the extent that the Government has guaranteed the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The country has begun to take practical measures on a large scale for the promotion of our foreign trade by means of fostering foreign enterprises with American capital. That is the meaning of the organization by the National City Bank and its associates in the American International Corporation of a company which will do for partly developed countries what many groups of bankers in Europe have been doing for such countries for generations. What the United States has done in this line in the past has been on a small scale and as an incidental achievement rather than as part of a broad gauge plan to obtain for this country a new position in world trade. To gain that position we must not only offer goods for sale but must also offer the capital for the development of enterprises which will increase the purchasing power of the countries with which we would trade, South America, China, Russia, any and every country which needs the stimulus of outside capital to develop its natural resources and to create new markets or to enlarge those which already exist.

It is a novel rôle for us who have so long been debtors to other nations and still are, although the balance against us is being diminished at a rapid rate. It is an undertaking in which we must move cautiously if we would escape serious mistakes, but in which we must withal move courageously if we would profit to any large degree by our new found opportunities. We will profit much by the wise investment of capital abroad, but we will not by any means be the only ones to profit. The development of the natural resources of the United States and of the means of transforming potential into actual wealth was greatly advanced by the investment here of billions of capital by the lending countries of Europe. Without that capital our growth would necessarily have been much slower. We are now coming to a position in which we will be able to share in the development of other countries, increasing our markets and adding to their prosperity.

It would be shortsighted to divert from home use capital greatly needed here, but it does not follow that because we are lending abroad we will have to starve our own enterprises. The very week which brought news of the definite conclusion of the long proposed $50,000,000 credit for a group of English banks and the organization of a $50,000,000 company for the development of foreign markets also brought news of the largest issue of American railroad bonds announced in a long time, an issue of $60,000,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio upon terms substantially lower than the rate being paid by the French Government on the long time war loan which it was offering to investors last week.

The rate at which this and other roads are borrowing would be still lower were it not for the fact that the railroad bond market, though vastly better than it was, still rests under the handicap imposed by a system of public regulation which has not always given sufficient consideration to the broader aspects of the public interest in the development and fostering of railroad enterprises. Rates should be reasonable, but it is better in the long run that they should be a trifle too high than a trifle too low, for in the latter case service is sure to suffer, and the public's interest in good service is even superior to its interest in low rates. But if the rates imposed upon railroad borrowers is somewhat higher than it would be under a more farsighted policy in public regulation the supply of capital is not in doubt. The eagerness with which bonds have been absorbed shows very clearly that great sums are available for investment. We will be able to care for home demands and to spare not a little for employment in other fields.

If our own experience in the use of foreign capital illustrates the benefit derived by a country in the course of development from the employment of borrowed capital the experience of England illustrates pre-eminently the benefits accruing to the lending nation. Capital invested in the development of new countries brings not only a return on that capital but it brings also the steady profit on the goods whose purchase is made possible by the development of those enterprises. If we build a power plant we are certain to be able to supply the material for its construction and the material which will be used in its operation. If we build industries to employ that power we will comand the market which they offer for goods. That is the hold which the lending countries of Europe have had upon South American trade and upon trade in other quarters of the world where the work of development is still in its early stages. The hold which they have had we will be able to obtain by adopting the methods which they employed to such good purpose.

Such a change in our relation to other markets will mean a great deal for our manufacturers and our merchants. The stock market is not aroused by such news as it is by a spectacular war order or by some scheme of consolidation, but the development of new markets is a vastly more important thing for us than any possible number of war orders could be. One is passing, the other is lasting; one destroys and the other builds up. War profits are made once; peace profits are made many times. But peace profits are slower and the markets respond more slowly to them. On the Stock Exchange last week traders did more waiting than they had done in months. The dealings were smaller and the price movements although firmness underlay them were irregular and inconclusive. The bond market, too, was quieter but rather because the market's attention was directed to the preparation of new issues than because of any real lessening of the demand for investments.

In respect to the bond market in particular count has now to be taken of the fact that the supply of bonds promises to increase through new issues. There have of late been relatively few of these, but several were announced last week and others are expected. There has been a steady inflow from Europe, but this has been very easily cared for in view of the eagerness of investors for high-grade bonds. Plans are now being discussed in London to mobilize the English holdings of American securities to help correct the exchanges, but the extent of the further liquidation of our securities by Europe will depend in part upon the length to which this market will go in taking over other securities from Europe, Government bonds, or other European issues or other foreign securities held in Europe. It is suggested that the newly organized company for foreign undertakings may take over South American or other foreign securities now owned in England and go on with work which was abandoned by Europe upon the outbreak of the war. Such a process would lessen the amount of foreign liquidation in our own securities, but it would do more than that, for in buying South American securities we would be at the same time buying a freer entry into South American markets.

Another week will bring the convening of Congress and the financial community will be sure to give more thought to political proposals, but unless it changes its mood about them it will not be disposed to worry much over them. One reason is that the financial community is disposed to believe that this year politicians will not be inclined to worry business overmuch.

LONDON EXPECTS NEW LOAN.

A Short-Dated Issue Predicted—More Interest in Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The interest in stocks has been increased by the decision of the Treasury, announced on Monday last and put into effect on Tuesday, to remove entirely the minimum prices on consols, annuities, Indian and Colonial corporation stocks and foreign government securities. The Stock Exchange Committee would have preferred the deduction of dividends since July, 1914, on all fixed-price securities and the continuation of that process so that the new standard of values would be reached gradually, but the authorities ruled otherwise.

The price of consols fell from the minimum of 65 to 57, but since has steadily recovered to above 60. It is believed that dealers short of consols and investors who exchanged their consols into the war loan are now buying back consols at a profit. A substantial amount of these have been dealt in and there has been greater activity in the 4½ per cent. war loan, which has improved more than a point. Large sellers are holding off, and it is believed that the public is buying in anticipation of a new Government issue soon bearing a higher rate of interest into which the existing 4½ per cent. bonds will be convertible. The next issue, however, may be for a short term, and in that event the holders of the 4½ per cents. would not have the right to convert into the new issue.

Large sales of American bonds have been made to New York. Great interest is being taken in the scheme for the mobilization of American securities to aid in righting the exchanges. The legislation necessary for this purpose is expected next week. The dealings in American shares and in Canadian Pacific have been very moderate.

It is announced that small subscriptions to the 4½ per cent. war loan by means of vouchers amount to only £5,000,000. This is considered very disappointing, and Chancellor McKenna has suggested a new thrift scheme to take the shape of an issue of one-pound sterling bonds redeemable on demand. These would bear no interest for the first six months, 2½ per cent. for the second six months, and thereafter 5 per cent. annually. This proposal has not been favorably received, but a committee has been appointed which may recommend a modified plan. Further steps have been taken to insure the maintenance of a high price for money in London, which has caused some dissatisfaction to the discount market, which will lose the use of a certain volume of cheap money which has been enjoyed for many years. The tone of the discount market is firm, but business is scanty.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
Nov. 22	$4.69⅝	$4.69	$4.69⅝
Nov. 23	4.70¼	4.69⅞	4.70¼
Nov. 24	4.69⅞	4.69¼	4.69¼
Nov. 25	Holiday.		
Nov. 26	4.69¼	4.69¼	4.69⅞
Nov. 27	4.69⅝	4.69⅜	4.69⅜
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 22	$4.70⅛	4.69⅞	4.70⅛
Nov. 23	4.71	4.70⅝	4.70⅞
Nov. 24	4.70⅝	4.70¼	4.70⅛
Nov. 25	Holiday.		
Nov. 26	4.70¼	4.70	4.70⅛
Nov. 27	4.70⅝	4.70⅜	4.70⅝
Week's range—			
High	$4.70⅛		$4.71
Low	4.69		4.69⅞
Same week last year—			
High	4.89¼		
Low	4.85⅛		
Year's range to date—			
High	4.85½		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51
Same period last year—			
High	6.00		7.00
Low	4.8535		4.8555

	—Paris.—		—Berlin.—		—Switzerland.	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 22	5.33¼	5.32¼	80⅜	80⅞	5.32	5.32
Nov. 23	5.32½	5.32	80¼	80½	5.32¼	5.31¾
Nov. 24	5.32½	5.32	80⅛	80½	5.32⅝	5.31¾
Nov. 25	Holiday.					
Nov. 26	5.30½	5.29½	80¼	80⅝	5.32⅝	5.32
Nov. 27	5.31⅛	5.30	80⅛	80½	5.32	5.31

	Holland.		Italy.		Rus-sia.	Aus-tria.
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Cab.	Cab.
Nov. 22	41⅞	42	6.49½	6.48	33.00	14.50
Nov. 23	41⅛	42	6.49¼	6.48⅛	33.00	14.48
Nov. 24	42	42⅛	6.50¼	6.50	33.00	14.45
Nov. 25	Holiday.					
Nov. 26	41⅛	42	6.50⅛	6.49⅛	33.00	14.45
Nov. 27	41⅛	42	6.50	6.49½	33.00	14.45

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 22	Par	⅛c	Par	*30c
Nov. 23	Par	⅛c	Par	*30c
Nov. 24	Par	⅛c	Par	*30c
Nov. 25	Holiday.			
Nov. 26	Par	⅛c	Par	*30c
Nov. 27	Par	⅛c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
	Money.		
Nov. 22	4@4¼	5⅛@5⅜	27f 86½c
Nov. 23	4@4¼	5⅛@5⅜	27f 87½c
Nov. 24	4@4¼	5⅛@5⅜	27f 88½c
Nov. 25	4@4¼	5⅛@5⅜	27f 86½c
Nov. 26	4@4¼	5⅛	27f 86½c
Nov. 27	4@4¼	5⅛	27f 86½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 22	65	64f 50c
Nov. 23	65	64f 50c
Nov. 24	65	64f 50c
Nov. 25	65	64f 50c
Nov. 26	65	64f 50c
Nov. 27	65	64f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	—Bar Silver.— London.	N. Y.
Nov. 22	25¼d	52¼c
Nov. 23	25⅝d	52⅝c
Nov. 24	26¼d	54½c
Nov. 25	26¼d	54½c
Nov. 26	27d	56c
Nov. 27	27¼d	56⅝c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,244,500	$827,143,200
Same period last year	649,500	425,710,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.62	87.36	87.62	81.51
Same period last year	82.49	82.49	89.42	82.49

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	82	81½	82	4½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	121	118	118	18
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86½	86	86½	31
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101⅜	102	13
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	96½	96⅝	51
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	97¼	97½	17
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	3
Am. Ice deb. 6s	89	89	89	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114⅜	111¼	114	257
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100½	100⅛	100½	7
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¼	91	91	173
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅜	107	107¼	141
Am. Thread 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	4
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	66½	66	66	3
Ann Arbor 4s	63¼	62	63½	2
Armour & Co. 4s	93½	92¼	92¼	15
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95	94½	94½	2431½
A.,T.& S.F.g.4s,reg		93½	93½	1
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	6
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'60	108	107⅝	107⅝	4
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	4
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87½	87¼	87½	2½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	88¼	87½	87⅝	17
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	7
Atl. & Birm. 4s	90	89	89	19
Atl. & Ch. A. L. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¾	93	93	30
At. C. L., & N. 4s	88½	88	88¼	18
Austin & N. W. 5s	103	103	103	1
Baldwin Loco. 5s	106¼	106	106¼	4
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93½	92¾	92¾	65
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	92	91½	91½	100
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96½	95⅞	96⅜	1292½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s, reg.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	3
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	92¼	92	92¼	125
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	89½	87	87	60
Beech Creek 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101⅜	100⅝	101½	1671½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	102⅝	102⅞	10
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	108
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	81	80¼	80¼	3
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	8
Brook. Un. El. 5s	101	100½	101	29
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, '51	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
B., R. & P. c. 4½s, r.	100	100	100	1
B.,C.R. & N. c.tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Bush Terminal 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Bush Term. B. 5s	88	88¼	87¾	8
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	97	96¾	97	27
Can. South. con. 5s	105½	104½	104½	23
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	60	60	60	1
Central Leather 5s	101	100¾	100¾	55
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	1
Cert. of Ga. 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Cent. of Ga., C. d. 4s	83	83	83	3
Cent. of N. J. 5s	115¾	115¼	115¼	15
Cert. of N. J. 5s	115	114⅝	115	4
Cent. New Eng. 4s	81	81	81	2
Central Pacific 4s	91¼	90¾	90¾	1781½
Central Pacific 3½s	90	90	90	12
C. P. Thro. S. L. 4s	88	88	88	2
C. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	97¼	96⅝	97¼	4
Central Vermont 4s	75	75	75	11
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106½	105¾	105¾	11
Ches. & Ohio f. 5s	99¾	98	99¾	34
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	99	98¾	98¾	183
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93⅞	93¼	93¼	28
C. & O. Big S. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	46	44½	45½	13
Chi. & Alton 5s	60	60	60	45
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95	94⅝	94⅝	73
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98½	98¼	98¼	305
C., B. & Q. D. d. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	1
C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s	86¾	86½	86½	23
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s	93½	93	93½	28
C., B. & Q., Ia.Div.4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
C., B. & Q.Neb.ext.4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	23½	23	23	2
Chi. & E. Ill. r. 4s,tr.	20	20	20	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	76	73	76	88
C. & E. I. g. 5s, t. r.	74	74	74	4
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	105½	106¼	105¼	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	74⅞	73¾	74½	127
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93¼	93	93¼	26
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	93	92½	92½	97
C.,M.&St.P.gen.4½s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	15
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	95⅝	95	95⅜	28
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	102¼	101½	101⅞	368
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	82	82	82	3
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107¾	106½	107¼	1911½
C., M. & St. P. C. P. & W. 5s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	7
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & G. 5s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	2
C.,M.&St.P.,P.Sd.4s	91¾	91	91	88
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	82¼	83	21
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96¼	96	96¼	57
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114⅞	114½	114½	1
C. & N. W.gen.4s,sta.	95½	95½	95¼	82
C. & N. W.deb.5s,'21	104	104	104	6
Chicago Rys. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	17
C., R. I. & P. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	23
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	70	68⅝	69¾	157
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	50¼	48¾	50	280
C., R. I. & P.c.5s,t.r.	47¼	46	47¼	120
Chi., St. L. & P. 5s	104	104	104	1
C.,St.P.,M.& O.deb.5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	7
C. & W. I. con. 4s	83	82½	82½	15
Chile Copper 7s	138⅜	137⅞	138⅜	252
Chile Copper 7s, reg.	137⅜	137¾	137¾	10
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼	8
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Springfield 4s	85	85	85	3
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	101½	100½	100⅞	149
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	5
Col. Industrial 5s	78	77	77	42
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	90	89¾	89¾	44
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82½	81⅞	82	6½
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	120	119½	120	1881½
Con. Coal (Md.) ref.5s	92½	92½	92½	5
Con. Gas (Chi.) 6s	101	101	101	7
Corn Pr. Ref.s.f.5s	97	96⅞	97	34
Cu.-Am. Sug.col.tr.6s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	39
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99	99	21
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	29
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	108	107½	107½	49½
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100⅛	65
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	63	61	62¼	40
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	82	82	82	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	82	82	82	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	82	81½	81½	80
Det. City Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Det. Edison 5s	108	108	108	2
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	95	94	95	21
Detroit United 4½s	77¼	77	77	49
Dist. Securities 5s	73	72¼	72½	214
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	94	94	94	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101½	101	101	44
Dom'n Y. & G. con. 5s	105	105	105	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	111	110½	111	12
Erie 1st cons. 4s	87¼	86	86½	138
Erie gen. 4s	77	76¼	77	110
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	73⅝	72⅜	73¼	143
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	86¼	85¼	86	474
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	95	94½	95	73
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
Ft. W. & Rio Gde. 4s	68½	68	68½	5
Gen. Electric 3½s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	106	105½	106½	471½
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102½	102½	102½	50
Granby Cons. 6s	104½	104	104½	35
Granby cons.cv.6s,sta.	103½	103½	103½	1¼
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	35
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100	98	100	105
Green Bay deb. B	13	13	13	44
Hocking Valley 4½s	95½	95½	95½	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	78⅞	76⅞	77½	274
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	33¾	30½	32½	1571½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s, registered	81	81	81	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	89¼	88	88½	15
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87¼	86¼	86¼	7
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅞	26
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	32
Ill. Cent., West. L. 4s	88¼	88½	88½	4
Ill. Steel 4½s	92¼	91½	91⅝	101
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	90	87¾	90	6
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	22
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97	97	97	3
Insp. Cop. Co. 6s, '19	184¼	184¼	184¼	10
Insp. Cop. Co. 6s, '22	180½	180	180	114
Inter.-Met. 4½s	77½	77	77	150
Interboro R. T. 5s	98¾	98	98⅝	246
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	95¼	95	95½	52
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	93¼	92	92½	1573
Int. Paper 5s	102½	102½	102½	15
Int. Paper cv. 5s	82	82	82	3
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	77	67¼	76¼	172
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89	88	88	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53	52¼	52¼	6
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98	98	98	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80½	79¼	79¾	159
Kan. City So. 3s	72	71	71½	15
Kan. City So. 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼	18
Kan. City Term. 4s	90	89½	90	16
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	94¼	92¾	94½	230
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98½	98½	98½	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	95	95⅛	24
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	94¼	94⅝	23
Lake Shore 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	9
Lacl'de Gas ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	7
Lacl'de Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	83	83	83	4
L. V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91¼	91	91	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	122½	124	93
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	102	15
Long Island ref. 4s	88½	87½	87½	3
Long Island deb. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Long Island unif. 4s	87	87	87	10
Lorillard 5s	101⅜	100½	101⅜	57
L. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94½	94½	90
L. & N., At., K. & Cin. 4s	88¼	88	88	18
L. & N., St. L. Div.3s	62	62	62	1
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	104¼	103	104¼	14
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5
Manhattan con. 4s	93⅝	91⅜	92½	57
Man. con. 4s, tr. ex	93	92½	93	7
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	110	109½	110	38
M. P. Co. 6s, Sec. C	108¼	108¼	108¼	7
Mich. Cent 3½s	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Mil. & N. 1st ex. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
M., S. & N. W. 1st 4s	92	92	92	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	5
M. & St. L. P.Ex. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
M.,St.P. & S. S.M.c.4s	93¾	93	93	13
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	83	81	83	92
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	61	57	61	59
Mo.,K. & T. s. f. 4½s	49	48	49	4
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	51	55	79
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100	100⅛	53
Mo. Pacific 4s	46	43½	46	41
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	44	44	44	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	87½	87½	5
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	46½	43	46¼	102
Mo. Pac. Co. 5s, tr. r.	42½	42½	42⅝	13
Montana Power 5s	96½	94½	95	165½
M. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	88½	88¼	88¼	1
Mor. & Ess. ref. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	1
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	6
N. C. & St. L. c. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
National Tube 5s	101½	101	101	36
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	102½	103	25
N. Y. C. deb. 6s	111⅝	110¾	111	382
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	93	92¾	92¾	86
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	80½	79¼	79¾	78
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s, registered	79	78¼	79	12
N.Y.C.,L.S.col.3½s,t.r.	86¾	86½	86½	29
N.Y.C., M. C. col.3½s	79½	78	79½	24
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	84	82½	83	49
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, reg.	82½	82½	82½	10
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94	92½	93½	372
N.Y.C. col. 4½s, 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
N. Y. & E. 4th ex.5s	102	102	102	3
N. Y. & E. 5th ex.4s	94	94	94	1
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 5s	103½	103	103	2
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 4s	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	20
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.6s	117⅝	116¾	116⅝	6
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	72	71½	71½	23
N. Y., N. H. & H. nonconv. 4s, '56	82¼	81½	82¼	2
N. Y., O. & W.ref. 4s	81¾	81	81¾	12
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	92	90½	92	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	73½	71¼	73⅞	805
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52⅜	50½	52¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,094,534	158,803,034
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.65	90.12	94.13	58.99
Same period last year			78.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
120	Nov. 16	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS..	..	..	120	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	23½	Nov. 18	Alaska Gold M.††	28½	26	26⅞	− 1	20,100
13½	Nov. 4	10½	Nov. 26	Alaska Juneau††	11⅞	10½	11	− ⅛	20,700
49¼	Oct. 4	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35	31⅝	34¼	+ 2¼	16,900
81¼	Nov. 27	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	81¼	73½	80¾	+ 7¼	23,300
74½	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	73¾	71½	73½	+ 2	700
101¼	Nov. 19	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf...	100	99½	99½	− 1⅝	200
70⅞	Nov. 17	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	70	67⅝	68½	+ ½	8,500
95	Nov. 24	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95	95	95	+ 1	200
109⅜	Aug. 9	87.4	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	101½	101	101½	+ 3	300
219¾	Oct. 28	122½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	198	198	198	+ 3	300
68½	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	64⅝	59¼	63½	+ 3⅝	94,700
112	Nov. 26	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	112	109	111½	+ 1½	2,800
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	83⅜	81⅝	82⅞	+ ⅞	11,900
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	117⅛	117	117⅛	..	200
60	Jan. 12	42	Nov. 26	Am. Cities pf.	45	42	45	− 3½	200
25	Nov. 10	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	25	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	142½	140⅛	141	− 2	800
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	119	119	119	+ 1½	200
*116	Nov. 23	*116	Nov. 23	Am.C.P.pf.,sb.r,p.pd.	116	116	116	..	50
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	58½	57½	57½	..	700
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	100	99¾	100	+ 1	200
133⅜	Nov. 17	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	125	125	125	..	50
14¼	Oct. 22	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..	700
59½	Oct. 22	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	53⅜	51	53⅜	+ 1¼	1,900
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	28⅜	27	27¾	+ ¾	3,700
31¼	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	24¾	23	24¾	+ 1⅝	2,200
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	44	43	43½	+ 1½	1,100
74⅜	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	72⅞	69¾	71	+ 1½	46,600
105	Nov. 22	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	105	103⅞	103⅞	− ⅜	1,500
13⅛	Oct. 28	8⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	9	9	9	− ⅛	100
37	Oct. 28	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	32	31½	31½	− ⅝	500
101⅝	Nov. 12	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	101⅜	96⅜	99¾	+ 3½	58,000
113	Nov. 18	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	111⅞	111	111	− ½	900
91⅜	Nov. 19	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	91½	90	90½	− 1	2,045
85½	Nov. 26	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	85⅛	85	85⅛	+ ⅛	825
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	155	..	....
110⅝	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
74½	Oct. 19	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	61⅝	61	61⅝	+ 1	2,300
119⅞	Nov. 5	90½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	118	116¼	118	+ 2¼	4,000
119⅜	Nov. 17	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	..	..	118	..	....
62¼	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	62¼	..	....
130¼	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128⅞	128¼	128½	− ⅛	4,900
252½	Apr. 22	216	Nov. 27	Am. Tobacco	228⅞	216	219½	− 8⅜	5,250
111	Nov. 23	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new....	111	109	100	− ⅞	600
57½	Oct. 20	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	51	49⅞	50⅜	+ 1	400
56	Oct. 20	46	Nov. 10	Am. Woolen tr. r...	52	49	51½	+ 1½	1,500
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	98	97¼	98	..	1,000
99½	Nov. 15	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r..	98¼	97	97¾	+ ¼	900
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	13	13	13	+ ¼	300
91⅝	Nov. 17	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	90¼	87⅞	89⅝	+ 1⅝	46,400
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization...	8	8	8	..	200
68½	Nov. 22	59	Nov. 19	Associated Oil	68½	61	61	..	4,500
111¼	Nov. 4	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	108	107⅛	107¾	− ¼	8,700
102⅛	Nov. 26	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+ ¼	1,729
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	..	..	114	..	....
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	118¾	112¼	116	+ 3	48,085
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	112	109½	112	+ 2	500
95⅞	Nov. 4	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	95	94	94⅜	+ ¼	15,330
79¼	Nov. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅝	78¾	79	+ ¼	4,147
2⅝	Nov. 27	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ 1⅛	16,200
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	472	472	472	..	15
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	161½	161½	161½	..	260
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¾	1,740
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	136	136	136	..	100
45	Nov. 10	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	43	..	....
93	Nov. 24	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	93	92½	93	+ ½	200
13¼	Nov. 5	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅝	600
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts...	93½	93½	93½	..	5
94⅜	Oct. 19	82	Nov. 17	Burns Brothers	85	84	84	− ½	550
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	108	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼	100
79⅛	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	74⅜	72¼	73⅞	+ ⅞	10,775
28½	Nov. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	28¼	26½	26½	− ¾	18,400
59	Nov. 22	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	59	57	57	..	8,250
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern....	58⅜	58¾	58⅜	..	50
194	Nov. 1	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific....	186½	183½	186¼	+ 3	10,200
90¼	Nov. 10	71½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	88½	88½	88½	− ¾	100
61¾	Nov. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	59½	58	59½	+ 1½	11,800
110½	Nov. 18	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109¾	109⅛	109¾	+ ⅝	270
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*135	Nov. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	135	..	....
64⅜	Nov. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	64⅜	63¼	64	..	15,800
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	13	..	....
22½	Nov. 18	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf...	..	..	22¼	..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛	1,080
41½	Nov. 3	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	40	39	39⅜	+ ⅝	3,880
98¼	Apr. 19	78	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96	94⅜	94⅜	+ ¼	4,200
133	Nov. 20	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	133	132¾	132⅝	+ ⅛	200
135⅛	Nov. 16	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	134⅞	134	134	− 1	300
170⅜	Nov. 22	103	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	170⅝	170⅛	170⅝	+ ⅛	100
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	20½	19	19⅞	+ ⅝	9,573
123	Nov. 11	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	123	..	....
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	130¾	..	....
26⅜	Nov. 24	23⅞	Nov. 24	Chile Copper†	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	..	27,312
57⅜	Nov. 17	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	55⅞	54½	55⅜	+ 1⅛	12,650
52	Oct. 22	23	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	50	49	49	− 1	400
77	Oct. 22	58¼	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
78½	July 7	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	78½	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	70	68	70	+ 3	1,670
110⅜	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108½	108½	108⅜	..	100
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	53¾	51½	52¼	+ ¾	15,700
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	37	..	....
60	Nov. 18	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf...	..	..	59	..	....
53	Nov. 5	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf...	49	49	49	− 4	100
48	Nov. 11	41½	Nov. 23	Computing Tab. Rec.	44	41½	44	+ 1	800
113½	Nov. 19	111½	Nov. 13	C. G., E. L. & P., Bal.	..	..	113¾	..	....
150½	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	146	143½	144⅜	+ 1	6,700
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94½	88	89¾	+ 1½	8,300
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf..	108	107	108	+ 1⅛	400
21¼	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	19	18½	19	..	1,500
91	Oct. 25	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	89⅝	88	88¼	− ¾	1,100
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
27½	Nov. 8	27½	Nov. 8	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27½	..	....
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	77	73	75	+ 1½	35,450
112¼	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	112¼	107¾	111¼	..	5,900
158⅝	Nov. 27	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	158⅞	134	158⅞	+ 24⅞	10,550
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	105	..	....
99	Sep. 17	88	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	95¼	95¼	95¼	..	....
154½	Nov. 4	138¼	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	153⅞	151½	151⅝	+ 1⅜	500
238	Nov. 23	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	238	235	238	+ 8	428
16¼	Nov. 16	4	Jan. 4	Den. & Rio Grande..	16¼	15¾	16	..	1,400
29⅝	Nov. 17	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	28	25	27¾	− ⅛	3,700
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	131¾	131¼	131⅜	+ ¼	290
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 7	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	69	..	....
*100	Oct. 29	*100	Oct. 29	Diamond Match	..	..	*100	..	....
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49¼	46	46⅝	− ⅞	31,300
29	Nov. 27	16	June 25	Dome Mines	29	24½	29	+ 4⅝	27,050
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	7	..	....
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	13⅜	..	....
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78⅝	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	Elec. Storage Bat...	65¼	64⅝	65	+ ½	1,100
45⅝	Nov. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	44⅞	43½	43⅞	− ⅛	38,595
59¼	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	59	58	58⅝	− ⅛	6,900
52¼	Nov. 18	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	52	52	52	+ 1	300
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	..	..	32	..	....
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53	50½	53	+ 2½	750
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	328½	328½	328½	−11½	100
114	Nov. 9	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	115¼	114	115½	..	130
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric ...	177⅜	175	177	+ 2	4,250
456	Nov. 27	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	456	425	456	+35	2,320
115½	Sep. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	114½	113	113⅝	− 1⅜	300
80¼	Nov. 22	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ¼	9,900
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ 1	100
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84⅜	..	....
128⅜	Nov. 5	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	126⅞	126⅛	126½	..	4,800
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	51½	49	50⅜	+ 1⅞	42,770
47⅜	Nov. 23	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	47⅜	43½	45¼	+ 1⅜	9,000
80⅛	Nov. 26	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	80⅛	77⅞	78⅛	− ½	78,150
87½	Nov. 24	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	87½	87	87¼	..	300
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 22	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
121	Nov. 15	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	121¾	121¾	121¾	..	50
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT ..	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	− ⅜	130
47½	Oct. 7	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46¾	44¾	46⅝	+ 1½	58,190
25	Nov. 4	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ¼	200
85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
25½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n....	22⅝	21⅝	22	..	10,100
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	+ ⅝	1,900
29¾	Nov. 5	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	26½	26	26	− ½	300
67⅜	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	62	60½	62	..	1,500
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	111⅜	108	110¼	+ 2⅛	3,650
120	Nov. 4	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	63½	60½	60½	+ ½	100
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
75⅜	Nov. 16	55½	Nov. 11	Int M. M. pf., cf. dp..	71¼	63⅜	66¾	− 2¼	64,420
223½	Oct. 5	190	Oct. 27	Int. Nickel	188	185	187	+ 2	2,085
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	108	108	108	− ½	170
12⅝	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12	11	11½	+ ¼	2,150
48	Nov. 5	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	47	46	47	+ 1	2,200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	..	..	61	..	....
35¼	Nov. 1	26⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	33	32	32	− ¾	1,200
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	..	300
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅞	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 18	Kayser(Julius)1st pr.	..	..	109	..	....
6	Nov. 4	4	Nov. 18	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	4	..	....
128½	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	128½	..	....
250	Nov. 4	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	240	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	85	81	83¾	+ 2¾	43,750
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	105¼	..	....
14⅜	Nov. 3	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	14⅜	14	14	..	300
33	Nov. 1	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf....	..	..	30¼	..	....
83⅜	Nov. 19	64⅝	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82¾	81¾	82¾	+ ¼	5,500
259	Nov. 13	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers.....	..	..	256	..	....
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	− ¼	100
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	24¾	24	24	..	350
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	26	26	26	..	300
105½	Jan. 13	80	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛	110
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	65	65	..	10
189	Nov. 15	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	182½	182⅛	182½	− 1½	430
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	115	..	....
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.....	128	126¼	128	+ 1½	900
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	83	81	83	− ¼	400
69¾	Jan. 19	64⅜	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.....	65½	65⅛	65¼	− ¼	400
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
130¼	Nov. 19	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	131	131	131	+ ½	50
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	..	....
108	Nov. 9	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	99	98	98	..	110
35⅜	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	35	34½	34½	..	8,400
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*110	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	17	16	16	− 1¼	490
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	35	34	35	− 1	1,000
126½	Nov. 1	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124	124	− 1	200
132⅛	Nov. 3	123	June 8	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	..	..	..	..	....
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.1i.	..	..	74⅜	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8⅜	6⅜	8	+ ⅞	12,800
40	Apr. 20	10½	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18¼	15½	17½	+ 1	4,250
18¾	Apr. 19	1⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	7½	6¾	7	..	8,080
1⅞	Nov. 11	6	Nov. 20	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs..	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛	3,110
68⅞	Nov. 5	64¾	Jan. 4	Montana Power	66⅞	64¾	66	+ 1	5,800
112½	Nov. 26	99¾	Jan. 4	Montana Power pf...	112½	112	112½	..	600
110	Nov. 5	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf...	..	..	112	..	....
114	Nov. 8	112	Apr. 16	Montgom.W.&Co.pf..	..	..	..	..	....
29	Nov. 24	28	Nov. 26	Morris & Essex†	82½	82	82	..	33
88¼	Apr. 30	81½	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	..	..	..	..	....
133½	Nov. 1	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	128⅝	125¼	128⅝	+ 3⅜	1,137
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ...	122	122	122	..	41
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	..	..	....
90	Aug. 27	63	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit...	79½	79½	79½	+ 3¼	110
111	Nov. 11	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	109½	108¼	109½	− 1½	225
36¼	Oct. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	30½	28¼	29⅞	+ 1⅝	2,200
93¾	Nov. 15	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	94	94	94	+ ¼	110
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65¾	64¼	65½	+ 1¼	1,750
115	Nov. 15	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	112¾	112	112⅞	− 2	320
28½	Oct. 30	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	..	..	....
9¾	Oct. 21	4½	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	9¾	..	....
17	Nov. 17	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼	6,500
164¾	Sep. 22	56¼	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	138½	136	137¼	+ ⅝	1,700
64½	Oct. 14	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	62½	62¼	62	+ ½	3,200
103	Nov. 15	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	102	101½	101½	− 1½	400
8½	Nov. 16	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W..	8	8	8	..	100
6¼	Nov. 16	5¼	Oct. 13	Tol., St. L. & W. cfs	..	..	6½	..	....
12	Nov. 22	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	12	12	12	+ ⅞	100
13	Nov. 22	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W.pf.cfs.	..	..	13	..	....
100	Apr. 19	96	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr..	97	97	97	− 1⅛	200
125	Nov. 4	125	Nov. 4	Twin City R. T. pf..	..	..	125	..	....
97	Oct. 25	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPEW'R	..	..	..	88½	....
107	Nov. 10	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	107

WANTED

100 Un'd G. & E.Com.1st,2d Pfd.
100 Warren Brothers 1st Pfd.
100 Art Metal Construction
10 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s
25 Electric Cable Pfd.
50 Douglas Shoe-Regal Shoe
100 New River Com.
100 Waltham Watch Com. & Pfd.
3 American Real Estate 6s
100 New England Fuel Oil
200 International Steam Pump Pf.
5 Texas Power & Light Pfd.
100 Southington Hardware
50 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
25 American Hardware
100 Peck, Stowe & Wilcox
50 Conn. Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.

FOR SALE

30 Robert Gair Pfd.
50 Amer. Steel & Iron Com.
20 Canada Foundry & For. Com.
50 Com'lth Ry., Lt. & Pow.Com.
25 Biglow-Hartf'd Carpet Com.
50 Garland Corporation
100 Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pf.
15 Yale & Towne
50 Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 Mathieson Alkali Com.
35 Geo. W. Helme Com.
25 International Silver Pfd.
100 International Steam Pump Pf.
25 Kirby Lumber Com.
50 Otis Elevator Pfd.
125 New York & Rosario Mining

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St. N. Y. Phone 4161 John. 53 State St., Boston Private Phone to Boston.

Aetna
Du Pont
Columbia Gas
American Gas Pfd.
Standard Gas
Pacific Gas
National Surety
Argentine Gov't 5s
PRIVATE WIRE TO PHILADELPHIA
Clarence C. Perpall & Co
10 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York. Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

BUY—SELL
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
PREFERRED & COMMON
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
BRADEN COPPER COMPANY
6% & 7% BONDS & STOCK
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

American Brass Co.
Aetna Explosives Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Yale & Towne
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

DuPont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

GULF STATES STEEL
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmont."

Cities Service Co.
Republic Ry. & Lt.
Toledo Tract. Lt. & Pow.
Stranahan & Co.
150 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1915. Bid.	Asked
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	20¼	21½
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	71	74
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	135	145
Do pf. ($50)	1,660,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49½	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼§	Q	Aug 2, 15	368	373
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	64½	..
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	89	94
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	37	41
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	70	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	61
Do (5%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	21
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
At.-Atl. Ry. & ...5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	45	60
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '50..	951,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'C.Last5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	87¼	87½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	95	97
Do 5s, pf... '58..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	88½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92
C.R., G. & E. pf.....	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt....	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	56	57
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	83	84
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
C.G., E.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71½	72½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102½
C. P (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	96
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¼	96
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Dt. Ed. Co....	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	130	132
East. P. & L. conv. 6s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Bd. & Sh. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	73	..
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91	..
Ev. G. & El. 1st 5s, '52..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '52.	294,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,150,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Fed. Sug. Ref. pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	48	55
Fl. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '42	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
Ga. Pow. 1st 5s, '45..	22,155,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
Gatineau El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Gen. R. of B. & D. Div.5s,'51	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101¾	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '51..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 5s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '43, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74½	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	57
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	67
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	98
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, 46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	64	68
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	98¼
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	50	55
Nor. Sec. Cor	3,953,700	2	..	Jan 11,15	100	110
N. St. Power	5,915,000	..	..	.....	36½	38
Do pf.....	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	90	92
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
O. & C. R. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	70	74
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.E.os,'35.	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.of s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103¼	104½
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	21	24
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	70	74
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38.....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
Sag. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '32..	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	99
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	1½	..	.....	60	70
Scrant.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	J	J. & J.	62¼	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49.....	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	76½	78
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	95¼	98
	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1915. Bid.	Asked
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$9	$10
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$30½	$31½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,600,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	45	48
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	83
U. L. & Rys.	6,890,568	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 1st pf	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	74	76
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do 6s, '22...	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	92
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	81	82½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	81¾	82¾
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	..	..	.....	80	85
West'n Pow..	14 6	..	..	.....	18½	19½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	52½	54
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$37	$41
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	350	375
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	478	485
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	475	490
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	510	520
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	1150	1250
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	440	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 15	1150	1200
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,15	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	300
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	670	690
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Lawyers Tit. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1 15	114	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	100	105
Manufac'rs...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	137	142
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	405	..
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	70	S	Jun 10,15	990	1015
People's Tr...	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	Sep 1, 15	350	365
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	387	397
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1035	1100

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	..
Cities Serv...	14,715,380	½	..	July 1, 14	88	90
Do pf....	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	77	79
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'38	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '50.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	129	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	95	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,936,800	½	..	Apr 15,15	60	61
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	90½	92
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	73	73½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	149	153
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	90	91
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	46	48
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	52
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	257	260
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	70	76
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 15	70	80
Am Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	138	140
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	144½	145
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	‡3	Q	Sep 15,15	256	261
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	128	135
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	2½§	Q	Oct 1, 15	840	860
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	114½	116
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	103½	108
Braden Cop...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	380	415
Do pf.	4,600,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	2,625,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	160	170
Childs	3,400,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	67	72
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	99	102
Colt's Arms..	2,000,000	1¼§	Q	Oct 1, 15	840	875
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	300	315
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	113	116
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	103
Int. Texto K.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	42	44
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	76	78
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C 5s, '59	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A.. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	2½	..	Nov 10,15	287	293
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	72½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Pierce Oil....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19
Rem. Type...	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	137	148
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	100	101½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	123	125
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	390	415
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	210	214
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2450	2650

*Ex. div. ‡Incl. 8% extra. §Incl. 1¼% extra. ‖Incl. 2% extra. †—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	115	150
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1050	..
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	423	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	340	..
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	490	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	523	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	400	406
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	176	180
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	114	119
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	193	195
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	102
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	J	J. & J.	100	120
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	540	580
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1915. Bid.	Asked
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	210	213
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	24	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 15

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Rowland <N Y, N H & H RR. | Hadley <same. | Gray <L V Coal Co. | McLaughlin <Nat Fire Ins Co. | Same <Aetna Ins Co. | Same <Orient Ins Co. | Same <Royal Ins Co. | US <Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers. | Same <Certain Crude Ostrich & Fancy Feathers. | Same <Sciama. | Held <Schwartz.
Zimmerman <Swiss Bankverein. | Kearney <N Y, N H & H RR.
Krysinski <Erie RR. | Caron <Boston & Me. | Stein <C, R I & P. | Talbot <Ziegler.
Newton Paving Co <GNY.
Fox <Goelet.
White <Automobile Blue Book & Pub. | Bergman <Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Goransky <Natl Elec Sign Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Bosch Magneto Co <Baker (2.) | Splitdorf Elec Co <Bosch Magneto Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.—Eckerson <Tanney.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Ekle Freres <Saks & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Barnet Edelman, Nathan Elchner, Henry Lamm, Charles Katz, John V Cornell, Clinton S Martin, Lillian St Leon, Blow Berger, Theo Anderson, Block & Miller, Jos Gertner, Edgar Norton, Salvatore Ferrari, Zale Schwartzmann, Augusta Greenspan.
Under objections:
Fred B Roach, H & S Adelson.
Adjourned cases:
Salim Gliz, Schnell & Jackson, Abraham Goldman, Weingart & Wechsler.
Involuntary cases:
Petition <The Grandin Films, Petition <M G Frank Realty Co.
Motions:
Andrew Cumes, White Van Glahn Co, David Surtut, Di Toro & Zauchelli, Isaac Davis (2,) C H Herbert & Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.
Case on—Arlaukis <Singer Mfg Co. | Girlaides <Perpall. | Twarjonas <Singer Mfg Co.
Novicky, admr <Penn RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People <G. Marendi. | Same <P. Scalhofer & Same <Max Swersky. | Same <D. Caldrella. | Town of Easton <Canal Board. | Delevan et al <NY, NH & H RR. | Huff <Bulger. | Manh Comm'l Co <Paul Hedley <same. | Gray <L V Coal Co. | McLaughlin <Nat Fire Ins Co. | Same <Aetna Ins Co. | Same <Orient Ins Co. | Same <Royal Ins Co. | US <Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers. | Same <Certain Crude Ostrich & Fancy Feathers. | Same <Sciama. | Held <Schwartz.

NEW CALENDAR ORDERED.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new general calendar to be made for Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, on which will be placed those appeals in which returns and notices of argument shall have been filed with the Clerk of the court by Dec. 21 next. Causes for the new calendar should be noticed for Jan. 17, and claims of preference must be clearly stated in the notice of argument. Criminal causes may be added to the current calendar, whose total number has reached 1076, at any time on complying with Rule 9.

Attorneys have been notified that all causes on the present calendar need not be noticed and that they will be called in their order and be disposed of before the new calendar is taken up.

The Clerk states that appeals from final orders in special proceedings and other appeals entitled to be heard under Rule 11 should be noticed for Jan. 3, or for the first Monday of any session.

No stipulations which reserve causes on the present calendar for a date later than Jan. 21 next will be received by the Clerk. Causes now reserved generally to and those reserved for a date later than Jan. 21 will be considered reserved only to that date.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bernstein <Cohen. | Sartorius <De Young. | Re Goldstone <Cohen. | de Lisle <de Lisle, Katz <Mathews. | Re Prickett. | Re Acme Brass Mfg Co. | Hinowich <Wernecke. | Fox <Mulligan. | Fellinger <Gans. | Nugent <Nugent. | Re Mt Vernon Av (Bruna). | Coone <I R T. | Street <Moore. | Wightman <Cowper. | Corcoran <Gaffney. | Municipal Liens <Bjur. | Hirsch <Swiney. | Morris Co <CNY. | Griffin <Dickson & T. | Seagrist <Reid (14). | Wiener <Oliney. | Goldin <Ontario Thread Co. | Ellsworth <E T. | Re Conti. | Re Habertroh (313 E 43 St). | Giordano <Friedman. | Barnes <Bartem) <Angell. | Locke <Locke. | Enders Sales <Penn. | Bolmar <Box Office Attract Film Rental Mach Co <Security Co. | Un Nov. Braid Wks <Grabelsky. | Magee <Kaufman. | Bilby <Lane. | Fries <Bell. | Holzrichter <Davis. | Re Rosenstrauch. | Lasky Feat Play Co <Fox Film Corp. | Hopkins <Gen Eng & Const Co. | Kirshbaum <Schlachetzki. | Re Gilon (68 E 227 St). | Lee <Lee. | de Guon <Cuneo. | Veitch <Carlin Const. | Wackerow <Wackerow. | Alper <Alper. | Pendleton <Adams. | Hart <Glass. | Beebe <Levy. | Re Mitchell Bernstein Inc. | Re Hawkeye Workingmen's League. | Jacobson <Jacobson. | Re Heyse (Scholl). | Re Hebb (Hartstein). | Scheyer <Pitts Life & Trust Co. | Hale <Hale. | Klein <Beekman. | Silverman <Anabomink | Stewart <Stuart. | Paper Co. | Conrad <Lyons & A. | Smith <Kenovitz. | McKnight <McKnight. | Manhattan Maternity Hospital <CNY. | Re Probst. | Douglass <Kohn. | U S Trust Co of NY <Clemens. | Kraw <Seamen's Bk. | Stutphen <Seamen's Bk. | Stutphen <Bowery Sav Bank. | Solomon <Walsh. | Undefended divorces: | Case on—Young. | Case on—De Ruiz. | Case on—Ornstein. | Kelly. | Mcount, | Hoffman, | Timmerle <Low's Western Circuit. | Golieb <Etkin. | Re Holmgren. | Schnell <Link. | Shapiro <same. | Rizzo <same. | Kerwin <same. | Jorgensen <same. | Finley <same. | Kleensweep Co <Holbrook. | Re Cohen. | Seamen's Bk for Sav <Higgins. | Morris <Hay. | Re Pfd & Deposit. | Clarke <Knoblock. | Cohen <Linch. | N Y N H & H RR <Purdy. | Fishlander <Ronde (2). | Wood <Bissell. | McGowan <Washington Suckley Inc. | Re Chapin. | Re Weinberg (Marks). | Re Cong of Countrymen. | Amer & Brit Mfg Co <Internat Power. | Bishop <Bishop. | People &c <Martin (Goldberg). | Schwartz <Melrowitz. | Butler & Butler, Inc <Marcoglou. | Becker <Prudlander. | Comaly <Dimon. | Dittenfass <Horsley (2)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Simpson <Simpson. | Resler, | Manes <Commercial Advertiser Assn. | McTier. | Frank Brewery <Klein. | Monticciolo. | Hooker <Kitchen. | General calendar: | Gould <Gould. | Case on—Warsauer <Hirsch & Schofeld, | Tuft Guar & Tr Co. | Inc <Gusmer. | Title Guar & Tr Co. | Goldfish <Goldfish. | Merriless <Fell. | Maier <Maier. | Lehman <Ramo Films. | Sprayregen <D, L & W | Lasky <Lowendale. | Berney <Berney. | Krupka <Kathodian Bronze Works. | Demer. | Walsh <Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Ltd. | Preferred causes: | Smith <Kenovitz. | Manhattan Maternity Hospital <CNY. | U S Trust Co of NY <Clemens. | Sutphin <Seamen's Bk. | Sutphen <Bowery Sav Bank. | Solomon <Walsh. | Undefended divorces: | Case on—Young. | Case on—De Ruiz. | Case on—Ornstein. | Kelly. | Mcount, | Hoffman, | Timmerle <Low's Western Circuit. | Golieb <Etkin. | Re Holmgren. | Schnell <Link. | Shapiro <same. | Rizzo <same. | Kerwin <same. | Jorgensen <same. | Finley <same. | Kleensweep Co <Holbrook. | Re Cohen. | Seamen's Bk for Sav <Higgins. | Morris <Hay. | Re Pfd & Deposit. | Clarke <Knoblock. | Cohen <Linch. | N Y N H & H RR <Purdy. | Fishlander <Ronde (2). | Wood <Bissell. | McGowan <Washington Suckley Inc. | Re Chapin. | Re Weinberg (Marks). | Re Cong of Countrymen. | Amer & Brit Mfg Co <Internat Power. | Bishop <Bishop. | People &c <Martin (Goldberg). | Schwartz <Melrowitz. | Butler & Butler, Inc <Marcoglou. | Becker <Prudlander. | Comaly <Dimon. | Dittenfass <Horsley (2)

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PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gurland <C W L Rty. | Mulligan <Barber. | Kimmel <B H RR. | Boyle <Lipman. | Agne <Bklyn Un Gas. | Long <NY Rys. | Prior <same. | Hyatt <Greenberg. | Klubnik <Cutting. | Same <Parr. | Goold <C T & B RR. | Goepel <Nas El RR. | Kerr <Johnson.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, Brannon <Campbell. | Brett <NY Rys. | Reitzel <Gans. | Bakananski <Nat Biscuit Co. | Grudzien <Appelbaum. | Perlstein <Joint Hold Co. | Friedman <NY Pub Library. | D Friedman <same. | Christ <Duffy. | Handman <Daylin S Co. | Nussbaum <Dillon. | Lubinsky <Stevane. | Norton <Rosenberg.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Beecher <Eggers. | Antiny <Linch. | Breger <Buerger. | Keyes <Smith & McNell's. | Rozwadowski <Sea RR of N J. | Cotter <G E Gibson Co. | H Wiener <Ottenberg. | S Wiener <same. | Bacher <G P Putnam's Sons. | Biondi <North Side News Co. | Traub <Witt.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Nunziato <CNY. | Segre <Durham. | Kupferstein <Castle Bros. | Culip <Yellow Taxicab Co. | Goold <Ocean Ell Ry. | Depprez <Bernstein. | Kupferstein <Dalton. | Hirschfield <Yel Taxi. | Crowe <Bergoff. | Dixon <McMullan. | Tomaseli <GS William St Damm <B U El RR.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Slaviz <Griffin Roofg. | Bronstein <Jacobs & Davies, Inc. | Berman <B H RR. | Rosenberg <Ocean Coaster Co. | Brownwitz <Schnile Co. | Donnelly <Morrison, Inc. | Feder <Charnovsky. | Bote <Borden's Cond M Co. | Weinstein <Fried. | Woods <Barrett. | Wisnewski <NY Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. | Nimi <Taylor. | G Romano <Cross. | O Romano <same.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Maul <Encyclopedia Britannica Co. | Doremus <Auerbach. | Wisotsky <C B RR. | Feerick <McNulty Bros. | Feldman <Washburn Wire Co. | Hays <Bradley Con Co. | Jordan <Penn RR. | Simon <Ettinger. | Powell <Wanamaker. | Sawyer <Endell. | Pollack <Dodge Mfg Co.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Farley <Carey. | Esposito <Com Fran de Nav a Vap de Cyp Fabre de Com. | Chenkin <Lippman. | Cohen <Goldstein. | Inner Circle Rity Corp <CNY. | Walker <O J Gude Co. | Price <Goldberg. | McElone <Fabre Line. | Penna <Atl Macaroni. | Ambrozwich <John Vanamaker. | Rosenbaum <N W Meyer Music Co. | Hamilton <Murray. | Horowitz <Cohen.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pollock <Stumpf. | Kirmss <Drapery H Mfg Co. | Paseteka <Bierer. | Melcher <Ocean Accident. | Titus <R Griffin Co. | Dailey <CNY. | Brambil <N Brit & Mer Ins Co. | Same <Agricul Ins Co. | Henderson <Liebman. | Accurito <Schwarzkoff. | O'Toll <Doud. | Julie <Loomis-Manning Filter Dis Co.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Earle <Warren. | Abel <Greenspan. | Panagua <Cabral. | Visorito <NY L Ins Co. | Fischel <Whitman. | Goodchild <Chem Proc. | Zak <Simpson. | Holweg <Terry. | Wilson & Sons <Barton. | Goncedo <Meyer. | McKenna <Doherty. | Neiman <Keiser. | Sugarman <Rosenblum. | Caffrey <O'Brien. | Wilner <Tomashefsky. | Gibbons <King. | Wing <Smith.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Bridges <Brooklyn Union Gas Co. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term. The causes that were on the day calendar of this part on Nov. 22, marked ready and not since disposed of, have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XV. for Monday, Nov. 29. All causes in this part adjourned to Nov. 22 will be on the day calendar of Part XVII. for Monday, Dec. 6.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Corn Nov Co <Norwich Union F I Co. | Same <Citizens F I Co. | Same <Home Ins Co. | Same <Caledonian Ins. | Same <Comm'l Union Assur Co. | Same <Ger-Am Ins Co. | Carrean <Liebman. | Morey <Wells. | Driscoll <Hasamill. | Vietor <Degnon. | Hundley <Engel. | Rothieder <Met Elec Prot Co. | Brentwood Rity Co <Benson.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:
Bernardino Rolle.
Wills for probate:
Michael Weiss, James Neil, Henry N Billings, Ernestine Jacoby, Frederick B Aschner.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested will. Case on—Bella Cole.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fitzgerald <Buttner. | I Goldman Co <Whitney. | Nat'l Nassau Bk <Whitney Opera Co. | Cahill <Guggenheim. | Loftus <Lucas. | Andrews <Moore. | Bartholomew <Cukor. | Royal Indemnity Co <Wolfe. | Kleinbaum <Sykes Rlty Pfeke <Salomon. | Alpha Elec Co <Porcell. | Jacobson <Strand Men's Wear Co. | Garrett <Locke Regulator Co. | Donnelley <Muir. | Same <Britsch. | Kahn <Danziger. | Finlay <Karp. | Schreiner <Percippe. | O'Toole <P Reardon, Inc. | Caruso <Schinasi. | Wood & Selick <Rosen. | Rosenberg <Hoffman. | A C & H M Hall Rlty Co <Copley. | Ajab Gries Rubber Co <Brand. | Downey <Globe Indem. | Timolat <C N Hammond, Inc. | Greenfield <Wolwoff. | Chesinoff <Horowitz. | Weinberg <Hannigan. | Mann Hardware Co <W P Ellison. | Goldsworthy <Adam Realty Co. | Brooks Bros <Barrett. | State Bk <Fieldsteel. | Whitney-Patterson Co <Kersey. | Amer Mfg Co <Photo Play Cupon. | Hope <Macomber. | Wells <Nolan. | Zielfe <Parrett Mfg Co. | St Louis Brew Assoc <Washer. | Leone <Tassi. | Sadowsky <Holbrook, C C Corp. | Satz <Korostoff. | Goldenstuk <N B Sales. | Gunns <Pillsbury. | Lente <Dalley. | Finlay <Karp. | Streeter <Moore. | Brown <Stephens. | Reid <Fretunay & Co. | Rabitsky <Menschel. | Seipel <Vogel. | Butler <R F Bolton Co.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I. — Ransom, J. — At 9:45 A. M.
Nat Cash Register Co <Cowgold. | Callahan <NY Rys. | Rothwax <Cohen. | Elser <NY Rys. | Gottlieb <Fairfield Realty Co. | Levine <Int R T Co. | Korngold <Lenox Baths. | Kilday <NY Rys. | Prytak <same. | Dent <De Macchi. | Epstein <NY Rys. | Schaff <same. | Enea <same. | Wynkoop, H & C Co. | Mittlestaedt <Cooper. | D'Anna <Cunard SS Co. | Krasner <NY Rys. | Fleming <same. | Rosenbaum <same (2.) | Burman <same. | Blumel <Cohen. | Kronold <G Av Amuse Co (2.) | Winkler <same. | Landau <Ocean SS Co of Savannah. | Rucovitch <same. | Aetna Acc & Liab Co <Hooker. | Flynn <Krenner. | George <Murray. | Cement <Ocean SS Co of Savannah. | Thompson <Int R T Co. | Symons <Pels. | Steigelman <Daland. | Baker <NY Rys.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as a matter of course if counsel on either side so requests; applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Margolin <Weisner. | Reuben <Polisnik. | Campbell <Brandt. | Ludwig <Linch. | Stromm <Market St Rty Co. | E T Howard, Inc <Wm R Jenkins Co. | Cohen <Berg. | Beirne <McGovern. | Bassovich <I R T. | Rosen <NY Live Poultry Truck Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Fogarty <Kennelly. | Cohen <Moritz. | Mahon <St Joseph's Seminary & College. | Lind <Salomon. | Man Comm'l <Surdut. | F Gens Co <Adelson. | Clear.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Creegan <Man Produce Exch. | Goldreyer <Fusco. | Kahn <Lowenstein. | Squires <Collingsworth. | Seitzer <Zorn. | Tillman & Sons, Inc <Richmond. | Frohm <Acme Manifolding Co. | Clifford <Mitchel Motor Co. | Kelly <Herslein. | Anderson <Gelb. | John <Cpan. | Connelly <Herd. | Kaminoer <Balkind. | Am Lace Mfg Co <Levy. | A H Hillman Tobacco Co <Baum. | Case on. | Roth <Baum. | Morgan Lithographic Co <Rabinoff.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Oscar J. Maigne <Interweiler Holding Co.—Eugene A. Dongieux, Bower Sav Bk <Carl W Schluter—Maurice A. Lynch.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Miller <Jannole & Werner Hld Co. | Koenigsberg <Frissel. | City Real Estate Co <O'Neill. | Schwartz <Schwartz. | Fein <Kronman. | Doyle <Doyle. | Peple ex rel Phillips <Curtin. | Simon <De Vos. | Revet <Revet. | Auesbuttel <Guggolz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
Cohen <Cohen. | Jackson <Jackson. | Rothenberg <Rothenberg. | Kuveke <Kuveke. | Crimmins <Crimmins. | Arnold <Arnold. | Elser <Elser. | Haage <Haage.

Highest number reached in regular order, 208.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Mottops:
Valentine Becker, Hinda Misakin, Martin Caflisch, Ella E Mante, Margaret A McKay, Amelia King.
Wills for probate:
Raffaele De M Trisolini, Samuel D Tompkins, Meta M Wendler.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People <Wolf. | Edison <Light Rity (2). | Carlucci <d'Auria. | Gilman <Tremont Paper & Twine Co. | Singer <Stoecklin.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Beckenstein <Interborough R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Dashiell <Broyer—Julia A. Gainey. Matter of Dollar Savings Bank, (2)—John J. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Renenson Realty Co. <Antonle Bohaty—Thomas F. Fury. Empire City Savings Bank <Thomas L. Gillingham—Max J. Adler. Frederick A. Southworth <William Buhl, Inc., (2)—Max J. Adler.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Maddox, Kapper, Kelby, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Re Hunter, &c <Blumenfeld. | Abbe <Abbe. | O'Brien <Lennon. | Lederer <Creighton. | Benz <Coco. | Peace <Hammerstein. | Goldman Furniture Co <Nass El RR Co. | Koenig <Kaufman et al (2). | Gottfried et al <Nisler. | Fainglas <Klipper. | Strubel's Ridgewood Iron Wks <Ferguson. | Berenson <Finkelstein. | Korn <Imperial Restaurant Co. | McLoughlin <Niven. | Cohen <Empire City Lumber Co. | Matican <Kauter. | Frank <Brewery <Dzadik & ano. | Sanders <Burke. | Staten Island Supply Co <Hammerschick. | Hallett <Sigerson & ano. | Woodward, &c <Kupferman & ano, &c. | Perry <Fox. | Home Talk Pub Co <Andrewes. | Adamy, &c <Voorhees.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Levy <Levy. | Re Wadsworth Av. | De Stefano <Prosice. | Eidman <Zion Hospital, Inc. (2.) | Komich <Pfizer & Co. | Oleska <& onheimer & Oldenbuph Co. | Natl Nassau Bank <Coffin. | Phillips <Bonacci. | Re Benson Av (Schmith.) | Interboro Tax Lien Co <City.

S Kraus & Bros <Ferbor. | Frank <Scopas. | Abraham <Murphy. | Aiperin <Katzen. | Cohen <Feder. | Koslowsky <Gordon. | Roth <Friedman Bros. | Strauss <C H Heer Dry Goods Co. | Somer <Grad.

Kansas Flour Mills Co <Heinlein. | Dunn <Auto Tire Co. | Gordon <Cohen. | Chisholm <S Salomon. | Fitzsimmons <Ricker. | Szakacs <Hohner. | Lazareff <Newmark. | Miehling <McCarthy. | Hill <Russell. | Halmowitz <Werfel. | Naughton <Kerfs. | Fox <Steinik & B. | Kornreich <Bockar. | Feldman <Lasko & K. | Harris <Wiener. | Rind <D Baron & Co. | Barrows <Brooks. | Schein <Steinberg. | Walkof <Fox. | Mindlin <Wallach. | Mann Comm'l <Surdut. | Schwartz <Wolf. | Hanken <Levenson Wreck Co. | Schliesmanns Oil Co <Castle Lubricant Co. | Swarthonog <Jewett. | Janota <Adler (2.) | Dubin <D & E Dress. | Frohn <Acme Mfg Co. | Ryall <Montrose. | Gladbach <Bongarly. | Mapou <Herman, Herts & Appleton. | Carrafuts <Silberstein. | Lubetkin <Johnson. | Nat'l Ice Co <Bartels. | Honig <Jacobson. | De Peyster Rlty <Steele Da Costa <Brown. | Mann <Pusrin. | Franklin Simon Co <Albers.

Hackenberg <Gallager. | Oppenheimer <Coleman. | Klein <Supreme Council of the Loyal Assn. | Sheahan <Macomber. | Manhattan Com'l Co <Surdut. | Boyce <Smith. | Sherman <Ritter. | Rosenault <Spengler. | Field Potter Co <Wayburn. | Sheridan <La Cagnina.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Minervia Meriffew, Louise Brosamble, Mary E McFarland, Vincenza Cariello, Mathilda H Smith, Violet Mullan, Minnie Berghauser, Dirk Bleeker, Anton Brass, Henrietta E Heinrichs, Mary A Koenne, William H Friday, Mary Blanken, Peter F McClue, Thomas Dermott, Andrew T Jerome
Accounting of:
Margaret Gorman,

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM — Garretson, J. — Calendar called in Part I., at 10 A. M.
The following calendar of causes now "reserved generally" will be called Monday, Nov. 29, 1915, at 10 A. M. in Part I. before Mr. Justice Garretson.
The answer must be "ready," "off," or announced settled, if that be the fact.
Those causes marked ready will be added to the day calendar of Dec. 6, 1915, and subsequent days. Causes not answered by either party to the action will be marked off the general calendar.
Bttinger <Gerlach. | Mazzone <Trotta. | Toner as admx <Jackson et al. | Mooskowitz as admr <McClellan Transp. | Rothleder <Eismann. | O'Hara <Jennings | Guntosky as admr <L I RR. | Putz as admx <Steeplechase Co et al. | Austey <Koch. | Flaherty <Howard Const Co. | Laubbacher, an inf <Drahonzal. | Laubacher <same. | Chapman <Vogel. | Roedinger, an inf <Mullon. | Gaffney <McPhail. | Weirauch as admx <John Pirkl Fdry Co. | Boehm <Boehm. | Friedman, an inf <Friend. | Steffan <B H RR. | Demmerle <same. | Mansen <Nelson Copp. | Drew <N Y & Q C RR. | Koltzaw <Mears Auto. | Lyons <Rickert Finlay Rlty Co et al. | Steffan <B Q C & S RR. | Walling <Schwab et al. | Gretzer <B Q C & S RR. | Pierman as admx <L I RR. | Friel <same. | Schinzel <Stevens Milk Capobiancos Link et al. | Mechanics Bk <CNY. | McGloin <Lang. | Mandel <Burns. | Mayland <B H RR. | Ryan <N Y & Q C RR. | Cavalo as admx <Daly et al. | Garrity <Babcock. | Goehner <B U El RR. | Amedio <Schmidt. | Callahan <Furer. | Ralph, an inf <Ryan. | Herman <Coulston. | Morrise <Hicks et al. | Brengel <same. | Mulvaney as admr <L I RR et al. | Nevins <Ruthman. | Laskowski <B H RR. | Larkin as admx <L I RR. | Stark <Kurtz. | Bourgin as admx <same. | Revielo <N Y & N S Traction. | Ferry <Fox. | Rozzo <Champlain Silk Mills. | Rose <C I & B RR. | Wilson <Imperial Auto et al. | Stine <B O C & S RR. | Harrington <B H RR. | Merril <Deniville Hydraulic Power Stone. | McLaughlin <N Y & Q C Ry. | Gidinsky <Morris. | Martin <Degnon Cont. | Sullivan, an inf <B H RR. | Grieco <L I RR et al. | Klein as excrtx <L I RR. | Fanelli, an inf <Levy. | Augustin <B Q C & S RR. | O'Neill <B H RR. | Nevale <same. | Rooney as admr <same. | Banister Rlty <Cronin. | Service <B H RR. | McCaffrey <same. | O'Neill <McWhirter Co. | Tuckley <Jacobson. | Woodruff <Lucht. | Eller <B H RR. | Miller <L I RR. | Rogan <same.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Humphrey, J. — Equity cause at 10 A. M.
Sconcke <O P Bottini Co et al.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair in w., rain in e. Mon. Tues. fair and colder; fresh s. w. winds.
S. Car.—Probably rain in early morning Mon; colder by night. Tues. fair and colder; fresh w. winds.
Ga.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh w. winds.
Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. in n.; moderate w. winds.
Ala.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.
La.—Fair Mon.; colder in s. e. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. w. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light n. w. winds.
W. Tex. and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.
Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. Tues. fair.
Ohio—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy, with snow along Lake Erie; fresh to strong r
Ind.—Cloudy Mon., Tues. fair and warmer; moderate n. w. winds.
Ill.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy with snow along the lakes; fresh to strong n. w. winds.
Upper Mich.—Snow Mon., colder in e. Tues. cloudy; fresh to strong n. w. winds.
Ills.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.
Wis.—Cloudy Mon., probably snow flurries in n. Tues. fair.
Minn.—Cloudy Mon., probably snow flurries in n. e. Tues. fair.
Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. and in e. Mon.
N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.
S. Dak.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. probably cloudy.
Neb.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer.
Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—(Chinese) Shanghai, Oct. 29; Yokohama, Nov. 2, and Honolulu, Nov. 18—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Seattle Maru, were dispatched east on Nov. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Herrmann <Herrmann. | Offerdinger <U-Ought-to-Eat Health Bread. | McAvoy <Benkowski. | Tuttle <Lacy. | Modern Holdg Co <Kirfsey Realty Co. | Brede <Rosedale Terrace Co. | Paine <Salit. | Re Sidel (Hastings.) | Meyerson <Schickler. | Cohen & Co. | Matuiefsky <Wasserman. | Minnisohn <Stein. | Martin Realty Co <Blake. | Springdale Realty Co <Poehner. | Beadle <Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co. | Freedman <Bulkin. | Re Standard Metal. | McCue <Goss. | Robinson <Weber (4.) | Burkhardt <Burkhardt. | Am Surety Co (Burtis-LaMoyn.) | City <Ariotto. | Felan <Fox. | Willcoose <Ditmars. | Goodis <Crane Co. | Whitney <Theo Starrett Co. | Jazenbski <Stadholz. | Cohen <Waldbaum. | G Rader Co <Whitehall Cement Co. | Wallace <Pass. | Lawyers Mtge Co <Van Wyck. | Tiedemann <Tiedemann. | Senatmaria <Westcott Expr Co. | Creighton <Jenkins. | Wittleder <Wittleder. | Re Riverdale Av (Ref Pr Dut Ch.) | Re Dorman. | Vaschimi <Kahan. | Cayuga Central RR Co of N J. | McKenna <Troy. | Re Breuer (Koelble.) | Collison <Feldman.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:02 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon rises..11:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:20	12:28	6:30	7:10
Governors Island	12:35	12:47	7:23	7:57
Hell Gate	2:45	2:37	9:03	9:37

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 28.

SS New York, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Nov. 20.
SS Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 13.
SS Stavan, St. Vincent, Nov. 13.
SS Philadelphian, London, Nov. 11.
SS Inland, Boston, Nov. 22.
SS Parkhaven, Norfolk, Nov. 27.
SS Craster Hall, St. Lucia, Nov. 18.
SS Lucileine, London, Nov. 22.
SS Chr. Michelsen, Baltimore, Nov. 22.
SS Kaupanger, Shields, Nov. 0.
SS Flandre, Amsterdam, Nov. 12.
SS Crossby, London, Nov. 12.
SS Italia, Naples, Nov. 12.
SS Cannisaro, Middlesboro, Nov. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Nov. 21
E. K. Venezuelos	Valencia	Nov. 7
Strathord	Havre	Nov. 8
Vlassopoulas	Oran	Nov. 9
Dochra	Marseilles	Nov. 13
Querida	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Czar	Archangel	Nov. 12
Montanan	Colon	Nov. 13
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 6
St. Andre	Spezia	Nov. 8
Campine	Amsterdam	Nov. 12
Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 14
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 24
Tivives	Santiago	Nov. 24
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 22
Pastores	Colon	Nov. 22
Grayson	San Juan	Nov. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 27
Irtysk	Dundee	Nov. 14
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Alamo	Tampa	Nov. 25
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 24
Frixes	Patras	Nov. 7
Ro

NATIONAL MUSEUM MAY RISE FROM GIFT

Freer's $1,000,000 Give Art Collectors Hope for Great Gallery in Washington.

SEEK WIDENER'S TREASURES

Smithsonian Institution Bids for Pictures to Add to the Great Collection Promised.

The announcement that Charles L. Freer of Detroit had given $1,000,000 for a building at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington to house his art collection which he is to give to that institution, interested New York art collectors because this building may make possible a national museum of art in Washington, the desire for which has long been held by those interested in art in the United States.

Mr. Freer's collection of Chinese and Japanese art is probably the most valuable in the world, and it is said that no temple in either country contains as many examples of the ancient and modern paintings of that country. But to Americans, the interest in this gift of Mr. Freer's lies in the number of Whistlers it contains. Mr. Freer, who was an executor of the Whistler estate, bought more than 600 of that artist's paintings, bringing many of them from England to this country.

This gift, which has just been announced, assures to the Smithsonian Institution the collection which was promised to it more than a year ago, after a controversy over terms which lasted nearly nine years. In 1905 Mr. Freer offered to President Roosevelt his collection for the Institution, but it was refused because of certain conditions which the Smithsonian regents felt could not be met. Mr. Roosevelt interested himself and about a year ago the differences were settled, and the Smithsonian Institution was advised that it should have the collection.

Mr. Freer's gift of a $1,000,000 building adds impetus to the reports that a national museum of art was contemplated which were started when it became known that the Smithsonian Institution was bidding heavily for the art treasures of the late P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, whose collection was one of the finest in the country and valued at nearly $3,000,000. It was assumed before Mr. Widener's death that this gallery would be given to Philadelphia, but now there appears to be likelihood that it may become the nucleus of a national collection in Washington.

It was pointed out by art collectors last night that there were several other private collections in this country which might become the property of such a museum. The collection of Henry C. Frick in this city, perhaps the most valuable in the country, was one of those mentioned, also that of Mrs. H. Havemeyer, parts of the Morgan collection and others. Among possibilities spoken of outside New York were the collections of Mrs. J. L. Gardner of Boston and John North Willys of Toledo, Ohio.

Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said last night that he couldn't predict just what the Freer gift might do for the scheme of a national museum. "I heard of the Freer gift, of course, long ago," said Mr. Robinson, "but I hadn't heard of its suggesting anything like the establishment of a national museum. I could not make any statement about what might be done with collections at present in the hands of private individuals."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The feature of the weather Sunday was the development of a low pressure area over Michigan, attended by rain and snow, the latter extending to the southward into the Ohio Valley. Another of considerable intensity has appeared off the North Pacific Coast, attended by rain and moderate south gales. Rain is probable in New England.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh southeast; Middle Atlantic, fresh southeast, increasing; South Atlantic, moderate southwest to west; East Gulf, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Monday; Tuesday fair and colder.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain and colder Monday; Tuesday probably snow.

Western New York—Rain Monday; colder in western portion; Tuesday snow or rain and much colder.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain or snow by night; Tuesday rain, possibly turning to snow.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, with rain in western portion, Tuesday rain.

Eastern New York—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair and colder; increasing southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Rain Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	37	43	4 P. M.	44	49
6 A. M.	37	44	6 P. M.	41	47
9 A. M.	40	46	9 P. M.	42	47
12 M.	43	51	11 P. M.	43	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:40—562 W. 164th; James Farrell	Slight
3:35—93 W. 134th; John Harper	Slight
5:10—400 Audubon Av.; S. Feinberg	Slight
10:30—140 Park Row; Columbia Big gunni	$300
P. M.	
12:10—8,204 Amsterdam Av.; Paul Temple	Slight
12:45—48 E. 136th; Ella Clementia	$1,000
1:00—660 W. 170th; Andrew Beckman	$5
1:05—1,010 3d Av.; Jacob Solomon	Slight
4:50—35th St. and North River; N. Y. Central R. R.	Not given
6:15—329 E. 84th; Ignatz Gastis	Slight
6:40—302 E. 48th; Julius Kardin	Slight
7:05—444 E. 147th; Charles Hockfeld	Slight
8:10—110 Norfolk St.; P. Resenthal	Slight

"TAG DAY" YIELDS $10,000.

Bronx Canvassed for the Aid of Jewish War Sufferers.

The Bronx Relief Committee held a "tag day" yesterday, and late at night it was announced at the headquarters, 1,258 Boston Road, that more than $10,000 was collected. The money is to be used to relieve the distress of Jewish war sufferers.

Fifteen hundred boys and girls, high school students and members of various societies, scoured the Bronx all day, soliciting subscriptions. They waited at all theatres, moving picture houses, and stations. They carried small metal banks, and at a late hour the money, which was chiefly in small denominations, was being collected. The largest single amount collected was $87, and the largest single contribution was $5. Philip Wattenberg, President of the committee, was in charge of the solicitors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate at Public Auction—Special Sales Day

Next Tuesday, November 30

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y.

93 Hudson Terrace

A 3 story, basement and attic frame dwelling—containing 14 rooms, 3 baths, with garage, on a plot 100x206.5½x irreg.

YONKERS, N. Y.

West Side Hudson Terrace, adj. 93 Hudson Terrace

A vacant plot, 100x206.5½x irreg.

38 Catharine Street

A three story brick dwelling, with store. Size of plot 18.1½x98.6.

404 East 63d Street

A five story and cellar brick tenement. Size of lot 25x100.5.

68 East 109th Street

A four story and basement brownstone front flat house. Size of lot 17x100.11.

2070 Ryer Avenue

A two story and basement frame two family house. Size of lot 24.4x100.8x irreg.

684 Madison Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 2 story and basement brownstone front dwelling, containing 9 rooms and bath; size of lot 40x100.

573 East Second Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 2 story and attic frame dwelling, containing 11 rooms and bath on a lot 40x100.

140-142 Sixth Avenue

A 6 story and cellar brick and stone loft building, containing one store and five lofts. Size of lot 64.6x121x irreg.

204 East 90th Street

A five story and basement brownstone front tenement. Size of lot 25x100.8½.

148 Keap Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A three story and basement brownstone front dwelling, containing 11 rooms and bath; size of lot 22x100.

YONKERS, N. Y.

N. E. Cor. Central Park Ave. and Midland Ave. A vacant plot, 159x180x87.

East Side Central Park Avenue. A vacant plot, 50x104.6x50x112.7.

25 FEET SOUTH OF THOMAS AVENUE. TO BE OFFERED SEPARATELY.

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$7000 Per Annum

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We have a large amount available at above rate for first-class centrally located properties.

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Expert in the auditing of real estate records and in the management of rented buildings. 21 West 69th Street, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my farm, excellent soil, 6-room house, needs few repairs; will take $150 cash, balance $10 per month; commuting distance to New York markets. B. COMMERCE, 349 East 14th St.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$5 weekly will buy good poultry farm and 6-room house in large town; factories, home markets, &c.; near harbor and station; hour out; small payment down. B. POULTRY, 243 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH BUYS

my 5-room rustic bungalow with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on North Shore; near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; balance on easy terms to responsible party. B. GLEN, 243 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SNUG 5½-ACRE FARM

All good tillable, high land; 7-room cottage; barns; chicken houses; only 1½ miles to town and trolley. Terms very reasonable. LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

GREAT CONCESSIONS.

7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plans, bet. subways and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; all-night elevator; see our inducements before you select.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th St.

8 rooms, corner apartment, 2 baths, extra lavatory; handsomely furnished. (Supt.)

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

Loans made on bond and mortgage from $1,500-$5,000. Inquire Bronx Mortgage Real Estate Co., 506 East 175th St.

$250,000 TO ADVANCE ON RENTS. Second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

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MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

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100th St., between Riverside and West End.—American basement, 12 rooms, 3 baths; excellent condition; rent or sell cheap. A. L. Dryfoos, 166 West 87th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Room 66. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

I have a seven-room and bath cottage, all improvements, hot-water heat, refined neighborhood, close in, near station; change of business, will sacrifice. Opportunity, Box E 266 Times Downtown.

$100 cash and $8 monthly buys 5-room house and big garden plot 30 minutes out; near trolley; full price $1,650. B. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Have a new 7-room and bath semi-bungalow, every city improvement, large sun parlor and porch, hardwood trim; refined neighborhood; 8 minutes from express station; only 30 minutes out; price $5,950; terms if desired. Phone 3877 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, ten-room house; new, fireproof, garden; fourteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Apply premises, 80 Continental Av., Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Fanwood, N. J.—Large plots for homesites, where you can raise chickens and have a good garden at low prices and on easy terms; send for free illustrated booklet. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables, $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Actual shore front, acreage; Greenwich and vicinity. Childs Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—150 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate—Out of City.

CALIFORNIA.

Will transfer your property to California. Jos. M. Murphy Realty Co., 727 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

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Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Offices, $20 upward, 30 East 23d, at subway entrance; modern, fireproof building; skylight studio, $35; elevator, heat, janitor. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc. Farr, 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

Private office or desk reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Mill site or building, 10,000 square feet, for manufacturing purposes, near freight station or siding, within thirty miles of city. X 279 Times Annex.

Wanted, desk room or part office with congenial profession, near Grand Central Terminal, by public accountant. P. O. Box 765.

LAWYER wants desk room or sublet small office, with privileges. M 33 Times.

Studio single room wanted; north light; running water; moderate price. M 161 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

East Side.

62d, Near Madison Av.—Entire floor, 3 bedrooms, living room and bath; non-housekeeping; southern exposure; beautifully furnished. 2577 Plaza.

Madison Av., 222, (at 36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; select location; private house; $125 per month.

62D, 24 EAST.—One, two large rooms, bachelor apartment, all improvements, in a fine private residence.

West Side.

Desirable furnished apartments to sublet for Winter or longer; have 95% of all offered on west side, below 120th. Call, 'phone, write for list. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974 and 2790.

Attractive, furnish apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Riverside Drive, 790.—Magnificently furnished seven rooms, two baths; silver, linen, piano; one block subway. Mrs. A. J. Odell.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

GRANT COURT.

113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

31ST ST., 130 EAST, (Bet. 4th and Lex. Avs.)—Modern housekeeping apartments, 8 rooms and bath, elevator, $1,100 to $1,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

West Side

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 8-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

468 Riverside Drive (corner 119th St.)—Family breaking up house wishes to sublet their beautiful eight-room corner apartment overlooking Riverside Drive. Apply Apartment 34.

One, 2 rooms, kitchenette; one, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and one, 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, to sublet. 435 West 119th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

180th, 804 West., Corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 4-room elevator apartment.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940.—3 blocks east Simpson St. Station; 3, 4, 5 rooms, electric light, telephone, all improvements; inquire janitor, Tel. Intervale 4144.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three-room furnished apartment, kitchenette, and bath for four months; $60 to $75; upper west side. M 166 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile 1915 five-passenger touring car; overhauled; excellent condition; electric lights, starter, &c. J. A. Tomlinson, 41 Bennett Av. Phone Audubon 8596.

Hudson 1913 touring; excellent condition; electric starter and lights; a bargain; $475. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1 690 Broadway.

Flat, (1915,) limousine, town car, "30." Pierce-Arrow, (1914,) touring, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

1915 48 Locomobile six-passenger touring car, like new. Morris, 1,759 Broadway.

Sale or rent monthly, Renault landaulet; like new. Favier, 118 East 96th St.

Limousine, Stearns-Knight, cost five thousand, good order. Address M 58 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Private family would rent their Packard limousine, with use of chauffeur, very reasonable. M 111 Times.

New twin-six Packard cars by the month or year to select clientele. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

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Elegant Packard; hour, day, week, monthly preferred. Cone, 1160 Schuyler.

Late Peerless limousine, $500 monthly to desirable people. Ross, Columbus 8983.

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Write about special course for owners; book free. Bartold Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive, double room, with alcove; single rooms; good home cooking; select neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.

34TH, 117-119 EAST (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV, 213.—Attractive, homelike rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; table guests; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; families; reasonable.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments, refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 112 WEST.—Comfortable, cheery basement room for two; moderate price; references.

73D, 256 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; delicious home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; bath optional; board, table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9728 Schuyler.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room, bath; single room; excellent table; table boarders.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large room, suitable studio; one or two men; references; telephone.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, refined home; parlor dining; references; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent board.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

86TH St., 28 WEST.—Richly furnished large room, bath, meals; service unusual excellence.

87TH, 852 WEST.—Single, double rooms; bath optional; private home; parlor dining; owner.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with bath, electricity; excellent table, moderate rates; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Pleasant skylight room; excellent table; table guests especially catered to.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant saloon floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, Aarons, 8,266 Riverside.

106TH, 314 WEST.—One large front room, in private home; meals optional.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, phone; excellent table.

115TH ST., (corner Manhattan Av., Morningside Park.)— Family Hotel; pleasant rooms, good board, every comfort; social surroundings; $8 up one; $16 up two. 4021 Morningside.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD, Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; business man, woman; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Leonard.

A.—72D ST., 120 WEST. Offers large rooms, private bath. Lues.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222. (94th.) Apt. 1.—Large, elegant room; private bath; suitable one, two; congenial, home comforts; board optional.

THE SECOR, 102 WEST 74TH ST.

TWO luxurious rooms, adjoining bath; well cooked, well served meals. Schuyler 8657.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Attractive room, newly decorated; excellent cuisine; table guests.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PLACE, 131, (Park Slope, Near Subway.)—Pleasant rooms, double, single; running water; adjoining bath; table guests; reasonable.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1159-W Main.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized rooms; dressing room; running water; conveniences; private house.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

53D, 82 East.—Large rooms, with bath; gentlemen.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; electric light; private house; gentleman.

65TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, southern exposure; private bath; electric light.

56TH, 83 EAST.—South fronting room, bath adjoining; electricity; steam; phone; best location.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

88TH ST., (1,200 Madison Av.)—Furnished room; beautiful apartment; private family; $4.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE FRONT SUITE; bath; elegantly furnished; separate entrance; no other roomers; lease, $65; gentleman only. 2540 Plaza, (mornings.)

LEXINGTON AV., 586.—Desirable, sunny room; all conveniences; select private house; references.

West Side

97TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open grate fire; private bath; telephone.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

117TH, 35 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, suitable two gentlemen; also small room; steam heat; telephone; references.

127TH, 215 WEST.—Parlor to let; clean, quiet house.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotlessly clean, large rooms; every comfort; select house.

110TH, 66 WEST.—One large room adjoining bath; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

43D, 36 EAST.—For fastidious gentlemen; very desirable, cheerful rooms; all comforts.

46TH, 136 WEST.—Two back parlors suitable business people; other rooms; reasonable; respectable.

58D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable large room with private bath; also small room.

58TH, 361 WEST.—Two homelike, connecting rooms; running water, heat; private house.

67TH ST., 100 WEST.—Rooms, hot and cold running water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

67TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator, electricity; telephone. Keen.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentlemen.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Two charming rooms; gentlemen or refined business woman; moderate.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references. Tel. Col. 7238.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Parlor in first class, clean house; very desirable; refined people.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Warm, large, small rooms; two rooms furnished floor; telephone.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium-sized room; running water; board optional.

73D, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; suite two rooms, bath; private house; moderate.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium, next bath; bachelors preferred.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful large room or floor; bath; kitchenette; near Park.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just open; newly-furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suites; electric light; $5, $9, $12.

75TH, 159 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; adjoining baths.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, second floor, adjoining bath; also back parlor; small kitchenettes if desired; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, homelike rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished; constant hot water; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, Near Broadway.—Exceptionally large, bright, front two-room suite, cozily furnished; gentleman or couple; absolute independence. Phone Schuyler 2883.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 41 WEST.—Ground floor room, newly furnished; very reasonable; ladies. Schuyler 8602.

85TH ST., 168 WEST. — Entire second floor, select private house; board optional; references.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Will rent second floor, private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Two-room apartment, private bath; large, small rooms; steam.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room; all conveniences; select private house; references.

91ST, 152 WEST.—Desirable parlor and connecting bedroom; all conveniences; private family. Moore.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $3.50, $6.50; electricity.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; telephone, kitchen privileges; also single. Kwartz.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large, (for couple,) small rooms; conveniences; references.

96TH, 49 WEST.—Private house; conveniences; front parlor, bedroom; private baths; other rooms, some housekeeping; $3-$9; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 316 WEST, (next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references. Apt 1-B.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment suites, private bath; single; gentlemen. Apartment 7.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Warm, sunny room; lavatory, bath, telephone; only $8. Wilford.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Corner Morningside Heights, Near Columbia.)—South rooms, with lavatory; magnificent view; all transits; $6.

120TH, 501 WEST, (The Lowell.)—Attractive room overlooking Columbia campus; southern exposure; single, double; women students or business women.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; sunny front room; Davenport bed; well heated; subway.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—River and park view; suite, single. Wells.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Large-small, pleasant rooms; elevator, 'phone. Apartment 6. Mrs. Favorat.

136TH, 530 WEST, (Apartment 34.)—Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; all conveniences.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single and double rooms; running water; telephone; breakfast.

146TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—One large room, single or double; running water; every convenience; private family, house.

178TH, 598 West.—Two adjoining outside, sunny rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple, moderate. Meeker.

180TH, 865 WEST.—Gentlemen; large room; bath, electricity; refined family; reference. Apartment 1.

AUDUBON AV., 51, near West 168th Subway.—Single and double neatly furnished rooms; all improvements and use of kitchen; private house. Phone 8937 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath, offered gentleman; high-class apartment. Telephone Morningside 8903, Apartment 5.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside room; private family; reasonable. Apt. 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620, (corner 189th.)—A very desirable room; adjoining bath. Badger.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Large or small front room; bath; electricity; private family; subway.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REFINED JEWISH YOUNG MAN, furnishing highest references, desires pleasant room with private family, between 70s and 90s, if possible; kindly state price and full particulars; would like use of piano. M 167 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes room in quiet and refined environment, vicinity Grant's Tomb. W. C., Times, Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AN A1 PRACTITIONER at facial massage, scalp treatment, and shampooing treats ladies at their homes; long practice here and in Europe. Superior, L 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $7. Miss X, 38 West 123d St.; phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; expert file clerk, switchboard operator; Christian girl; high school graduate; $12. E 833 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 5 years' experience advertising and manufacturing lines; thoroughly competent, reliable; salary $15. A. A., 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; several months' experience; $8; high school graduate. E 304 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER desires few more customers; $2 day out. Meehan, 328 West 25th St.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor; remodeling reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS; North German, desires position in private American family; teaches German, English, and takes entire charge; highest references; country preferred. Address E. 160 East 57th St., New York City. Phone Murray Hill 3390. Please call Monday.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable young English widow; highest reference. Telephone Audubon 8600, Apt. 24.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wants position as housekeeper in a rooming house. Mrs. Klein, 371 East 8th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook; no laundry. Write full particulars, M., 270 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Two girls want housework, half time, or day's work. Spencer, 66 West 130th St.

NURSE OR COMPANION to invalid; experienced; willing to travel; best doctor's references. A. S., Box 70, 157 East 47th.

RECENT GRADUATE College and Secretarial School desires position in connection with literary, philanthropic, or educational work. X 292 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; PLEASING PERSONALITY; CAN ARRANGE ON BOOKS; WILLING WORKER. ESTELLE FISCHER, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Importing house desired; speaks Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Miss S. P., Room 701, 198 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; excellent beginner; short experience; graduate of full course; neat, accurate; no agency; $7. E 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced, neat; good references. E 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, 3 years' experience; reliable; best references; $10. E 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, expert, steamship, railroad; wants permanent position immediately. M., E 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' practical business training; good worker; Christian; $15. E 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, businesslike; take rapid dictation; $10. E 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 3 years' experience legal and commercial; conscientious. E 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 811 East Broadway.

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WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes to place excellent waitress, who will also assist chamberwork; best references. Can be seen after 10 A. M., 66 East 91st St.

WASHING taken reasonable from good families only; perfect work; clean surroundings. Mrs. Ruckenbrod, 161 East 91st St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, reliable, good plain cook; no washing or ironing; business people or refined bachelor's apartment preferred; moderate salary; best references; will answer Tuesday evening. B. B., 3,525 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20
JOHN DREW in His Greatest Comedy "The Chief" Triumph
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. M'CHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WERE YOU HAPPY LAST WEEK? THEN CONTINUE YOUR HAPPINESS! HOW?—
By enjoying to the full that gaiety which dispels the grayness of life and gives rose tints instead!
THAT IS TO SAY—SEE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN. MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
"IT HITS ONLY THE HIGHEST SPOTS OF MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!
SEATS SELLING FOR XMAS & NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEES.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, with MARJORIE RAMBEAU
SAD'E LOVE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:15.
Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
FAIR and WARM R

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
Limited D.W. GRIFFITH'S Eng'm't Gigantic Spectacle Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Bryant 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
With Mary Ryan & the Great All American Cast. Orch. $2., $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Bal. 50c, 75c, $1.

CANDLER THEA., W. 42d St. TO-DAY AT 3.
Burton Holmes ENGLAND
50 TO $1.50

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy. "THE GREAT LOVER"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.
Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
1st exclusive Uptown showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
TULLY MARSHALL in "The Sable Lorcha." RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in "Stolen Magic."
& Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TO-DAY 10c to 15c
EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
THIS WEEK
"Between Men" with W. S. Hart, "Cross Currents" with Helen Ware, "Crooked to the End" with Fred Mace.
Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
PRICES—Daily Matinees, 25 cts. and 50 cts. Evenings, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., $1 and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway at 38th Street

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
The Princess Pat
VICTOR HERBERT'S BIGGEST HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eves. 25c to $1 WILLIAM HODGE in "THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS"
Mt. Tues. 25c&50c.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."
Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, "The Forest Fire," Lew Dockstader, Emma Carus, Marshall Montgomery & Co., others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c.
MRS. LANGTRY, Clifton Webb & Eileen Molyneaux, Harry Cooper, Dorothy Toye.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c.
GRACE LA RUE & BIG JUBILEE BILL.

Atop 44th St. Thea.
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing.
AFTER THE THEATRE. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun)
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper Table reservations. Din.,Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATINEE THURS. & SAT., 2:30.
"Princess Georges," with Andree Mery
followed by Sensational War Sketch, "SON HOMME," with IRENE BORDONI and EDGAR BECKMAN

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:15
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LAST WEEK
MATINEE, SAT., 11 A. M.
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 24 Season Opens Wed., Dec. 1
TREASURE ISLAND
SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE 1366.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
HARRY BREEN, Flo Irwin & Co., "We All Must Pay," & 7 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c.
MARGUERITE CLARKE in the Prince & the Pauper
Next Wk, Charlotte Greenwood & Sydney Grant, 'Jane.'

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, $1-50c
ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

FULTON THEATRE 46th Street W. of B'way
Continuous Performance
From 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington.
FIGHTING IN FRANCE
The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to
The New York World
through War Correspondent POWELL.
Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross.
Full Orchestra. Prices 25c & 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Well, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8. Cavalleria Rusticana. Matzenauer, Perini; Botta, De Luca, foll'd by Pagliacci, Caisiti; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8. Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca, Damacco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Caisiti; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. at 8, Magic Flute. Hempel, Zarska, Mason; Sembach, Goritz, Reiss, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
Elmendorf
TO-DAY AT 2.45
NORTHERN ITALY
FROM SIMPLON PASS TO ROME.
Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

CANDLER THEATRE | THURS. & FRIDAY AFTS., DEC. 2ND & 3RD, AT 2:30.
To accommodate those who (because of the crowded house) were unable to secure admission at Carnegie Hall,
Frederick Palmer
Only Accredited American Correspondent at the British Front representing the American Press,
WILL REPEAT HIS LECTURE ON
"MY YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR."
Battles of Champagne and Loos. Visit to British Fleet. MOTION PICTURES FURNISHED BY FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.
Seats, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, at Box Office.

Go Where the Crowd Goes.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43 St. 4 Performances To-day. At 1:30, 3, 7:30 & 9 P.M.
The Greatest War Film Ever Presented
FIGHTING FOR FRANCE
ORCHESTRA & BALCONY, 50c. 2d Balcony, 25c. Box Seats, $1.00
Nahan Franko's Symphony Orchestra of 40

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
MAT. TODAY. BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50
Hip Hip Hooray
1,000 People.
SOUSA & BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | SEATS UP TO 1916
Staged by Ned H. Burnside.
SUNDAY MAGGIE TEYTE with SOUSA.

THIRD BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, DEC. 3, at 11.
MARGARET OBER
GIOVANNI MARTINELLI
FRITZ KREISLER
HUGH ALLAN
Res. Seats $3. Boxes $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgment. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 3. Sunday Aft., Dec. 5.
Soloist: HAROLD BAUER
BERLIOZ, WAGNER, BRAHMS.
Seats at Box Office; also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3.
Hutcheson
With the Orch. of Symphony Society of N. Y.
WALTER DAMROSCH CONDUCTOR.
MacDowell, Tschaikowsky & Liszt Concertos.
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

ANDRE CAMILLE Tourret Decreus
VIOLIN AND PIANO RECITAL.
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft., at 3.
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office.
Mgmt. R. E. Johnston. Chickering Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, WED. AFT., DEC. 1, AT 3.
PIANO RECITAL—ARTHUR
SHATTUCK
Management Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening, at 8:30.
PIANO RECITAL VICTOR
WITTGENSTEIN
Knabe Piano Used.
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 30, 8:15.
FLONZALEY
Quartet.
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
Piano Recital By PERCY GRAINGER
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.
Under auspices of N. Y. Manassas Ass'n.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL By LOUIS CORNELL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. EVE., Dec. 2, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL SEYMORE BULKLEY
MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant.
Choice Seats CARUSO in DOUBLE BILL. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of B'way

OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 4188 Greeley
Choice seats for all operas and theatres. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

PRINCESS THEATRE, 39th, near B'way. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:30
THE UNBORN
Dr. Haiselden of Chicago will speak on Eugenics
At the Opening Performance Tonight

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily | 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
HASTING'S BIG SHOW.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. 1 P. M. to 11 P.M.
Last-Word-in-War-Films
10c & 25c
BATTLES-OF-A-NATION

HOBOKEN SEES GOOD IN COMMISSION PLAN

At Least Gives Power to Fix Responsibility and Hold Officials to Account.

NOW A QUESTION OF MEN

Present Commission Is Made Up Largely of Politicians—Street Work Contracts Under Fire.

In the city of Hoboken, the most recent among the larger New Jersey communities to adopt the commission plan of municipal management, the new commission has not been in power long enough to justify a verdict either of praise or condemnation, although there is already some agitation for the recall of Patrick R. Griffin, Mayor and Director of Public Affairs.

Mayor Griffin is the Democratic leader of Hoboken. He is a leader of the old type. For years he was credited with being the unseen power behind the city administration whenever this was controlled by the Democrats, as it has been most of the time in recent years. Mayor Griffin and his sway were issues in Hoboken's annual Mayoralty elections under the old system. They were the dominant issues in the campaign for the commission plan and in the more recent contest which preceded the special election at which Mayor Griffin and his colleagues on the first commission were chosen.

If you talk to the political enemies of Mayor Griffin, they will draw a picture of him and his machine black enough to match Tammany in the days when Tammany was at its worst. The friends of Mayor Griffin, on the other hand, aver that he has been made the target for unjustified abuse, and that his election as a member of the commission must be regarded as absolute refutation of the charges that have been made against him and his political following.

Hope He Will Make Good.

Since Griffin has taken his place as the visible head of the City Government the people of Hoboken have assumed toward him and his colleagues an attitude of watchful waiting, and those not absolutely swayed by partisanship are quite willing to have them make good. The commission has been in power only since the latter part of March. While dissappointment is frequently voiced, the consensus is that, even though the commisson is not all that might be hoped for, Hoboken is better off under the new plan of government, which makes it easy to fix responsibility.

There has been little criticism of the commission so far, except a revival soon after the Commissioners took office of the old charge that a "contractors' ring" had the city in its pocket, and made it pay exorbitant rates for asphalt pavements. Specifications, which, it is declared, virtually shut off competitive bidding and gave to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company a monopoly, figured in the charges. In addition, the contracts call for a ten-year maintenance bond from a surety company, and this, local contractors say, shut them out because they are unable to obtain such bonds. Whatever substance there may be in this contention, it is a fact that the only successful bidder in recent years has been the Uvalde Company. It is a fact also that Hoboken has been paying and is paying more for its asphalt than Jersey City and other near-by municipalities, even in some instances where the identical companies are doing the work.

The surety company clause of the Hoboken contracts was contained until recently in similar contracts in Jersey City and of Bayonne. Since commission government was adopted by these communities this clause has been eliminated and a freeholders' bond substituted. The effect in Jersey City, according to Director Byrne, was a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rates and a saving of $1,000 on the first job. In Jersey City natural asphalt, with a ten-year guarantee, cost an average of 96.4 cents per square yard. In Hoboken the prevailing rate has been $1.54. The specifications are not identical, but the maintenance guarantee is for ten years.

Attacked on Repair Work.

Shortly after the Hoboken commission took office it was attacked in connection with asphalt "repair" work let without public bidding. Under Chapter 342 of the laws of 1912 all contracts involving more than $500 must be let under competition. The "repair" work, according to the Director of Streets, will cost from $10,000 to $12,000. The matter was taken to court on a petition for a restraining order. The Commission won, with the understanding that the Uvalde Company, which did the work, should sue the city for its bill. This action is now pending in the Circuit Court.

James H. Londrigan, Hoboken's Director of Streets and Public Improvements, discussing the "repair" contracts, told a TIMES reporter that with the court upholding the commission he felt that he had no apology to make for the manner in which the work was given to the Uvalde Company.

"The work was being done under an old contract entered into by a former administration," said the Commissioner. "It was our intention, originally, only to have the bad places patched and if this intention had been carried out no question could have been raised. But on examination I found that it would be necessary to tear up fully three-quarters of the pavement, that the Belgian block foundation would not support the traffic, and that anything short of the reconstruction we have undertaken would be money thrown away. I think we did a public spirited act and the court so held."

Mayor Griffin Angry.

Mayor Griffin became angry when a TIMES reporter sought to question him regarding the "contractors' ring" and other matters which have furnished basis for attacks on him and his organization.

"You have been misled about me," he said. "You have been to see my political enemies and they have poisoned your mind against me. They have been telling you a lot of lies about me. They don't know how to tell the truth anyhow. You cannot put me on the defensive for a moment. All these things have been dinned into the ears of the people here in Hoboken for years and yet I was elected Commissioner by a bigger vote than any of the candidates who ran with me, which shows that the people have common sense. I have nothing to say in defense of my administration. I shall let my actions speak for me. They will speak louder than words."

The voters of Hoboken had a rough field to harrow before they won commission government. It took three attempts. The new plan was finally adopted at the general election last year. The first Commissioners were chosen after a non-partisan primary early last Spring and have held office since March.

Mayor Griffin, while heading the list of successful candidates, was elected by a minority, receiving only 38 per cent. of the total vote cast. There were more than fifty candidates in the field.

The special election at which the Commissioners were chosen resulted in victory for four Democratic candidates and one Republican. Of the Democrats three were important figures in the Democratic organization and had held minor city administrations. Here is the list of Commissioners:

Patrick R. Griffin, Mayor and Director of Public Affairs.

Gustav Bach, Director of Revenue and Finance.

James H. Londrigan, Director of Streets and Public Improvement.

Bernard N. McFeeley, Director of Public Safety.

Harry L. Schmulling, Director of Parks and Public Playgrounds.

Commissioner Schmulling was the only Republican elected, though Maxwell Miller, former Republican Councilman, who was a candidate, lost by only a narrow margin.

Gustav Bach, who next to Mayor Griffin received the highest number of votes and won the Commissionership which made him City Controller, has not been actively identified with organization politics. Mayor Griffin had been a Street Commissioner by appointment under past administrations and Commissioner Londrigan, who took up the street work and the supervising of other public improvements, was City Clerk before he became Commissioner. Bernard N. McFeely, who as Director of Public Safety, has charge of the Hoboken police force and its Fire Department, was a Democratic Councilman.

The movement for the recall of Mayor Griffin next March, when commission government will have been in force for a year, is being promoted by William P. Verdon, a former Roosevelt Republican, who is head of the Republican organization of Hudson County. While partisan in its origin the movement has found considerable support among more progressive Democrats and men interested in civic affairs.

1,500 AT EUGENICS SERMON.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, from Pulpit, Talks About Heredity.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who occupied the pulpit of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning in the absence of Dr. Stephen Wise, spoke to a congregation of fifteen hundred on the subject, "Is Birth Control a Moral Issue?" Dr. Jacobi stated at the beginning that by "birth control" he meant the regulation of the number of children and of their physical and mental properties, including control over the young, with the possibility of improving the whole race.

"It is the duty of the physician," said Dr. Jacobi, "to instruct his patients on their duties toward themselves, their existing children, and the community. You here are paying heavily for your own sins or mistakes and also those of your predecessors. Babies who may prove dangerous through inheritance, must not be born. The world, if it cannot be a paradise, must not be a hell of your own making."

Dr. Jacobi declared that the American type was theatened for the future by the vast influx of aliens only, and he said that when the parents of healthy children could not support them, it was the duty of the Commonwealth to see that every American was guaranteed support by some means or other.

O. A. DERBY A SUICIDE.

American Geologist in Brazilian Government Service Kills Himself.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—Orville A. Derby, the widely known American geologist, committed suicide here today. The reason for his act is not known.

Mr. Derby had served the Brazilian Government for many years as a geologist and had been chief of the survey since 1907. He first went to South America in 1875 from Cornell University, where he had been instructor in geology for two years following his graduation there. He was a frequent contributor on geological subjects to scientific journals.

Mr. Derby was born at Kelloggsville, N. Y., July 23, 1851. He was unmarried.

To Honor Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will head the line of prominent women who are to receive the guests on Dec. 1 at the suffrage dinner in the Hotel Astor in honor of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Other women on the Reception Committee are Mrs. Catt herself, who will greet her own guests, with Mrs. John Blair, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, and Miss Rose Young. Preceding the dinner there will be a reception at 7 o'clock in the ballroom on the eighth floor of the Astor.

TO BEGIN ITS STUDY OF LABOR PROBLEMS

Department of Research Aims to be Authoritative Guide in Industrial Matters.

MISS POYNTZ ITS DIRECTOR

Among the Advisers Are Robert Brue're, Morris Hillquit, and Professors Kirchwey and Giddings.

Officials of the Department of Labor Research, recently formed in connection with the Rand School of Social Science, announced yesterday that sufficient funds had been obtained to begin the task of the department as an unprejudiced authority on American labor questions. A dinner will be given at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Dec. 14, at which plans for the work will be outlined. The subject of discussion will be "A Constructive Program for Labor." Among the speakers will be Dr. Scott Nearing, Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, Commissioner of Immigration Frederic K. Howe, Morris Hillquit, Representative Meurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and Leonora O'Reilly of the Woman's Trade Union League.

For the last year a group of men and women—university instructors, labor leaders, economic and municipal experts—has planned the establishment of a centre of research on present-day labor questions. Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz has been appointed Director of the new department. The work will be carried out under the direction of an advisory board, consisting of Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia, Professor Giddings, Mr. Hillquit, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia, Robert Bruere, N. I. Stone of the United States Census Bureau, and others. Dr. I. M. Rubinow will be Chairman of the Administrative Board.

The department will publish reports on investigations of labor problems in concise pamphlets similar to those published by the Independent Labor Party of England. The new department also plans a reference library on labor questions.

The American Association for Labor Legislation made public its annual report yesterday.

"Nothing short of organized preparedness will prevent the recurrence of the human suffering and inexcusable social waste, which, only to a greater degree than usual, marked the Winter of 1914-1915," writes John B. Andrews, Secretary of the association.

The report contains accounts of efforts made in 115 communities by citizens' committees, churches, women's clubs, charities, and other organizations to relieve last Winter's sufferings. Ninety-nine cities in twenty-nine States employed men and women on various kinds of work. Fifty-six cities reported the expenditure of $3,000,000 in public work for the unemployed.

"In spite of the great efforts necessary for direct relief during the crisis," the report says, "the principle that it was better to spend $1 in giving work than $2 in charity gained a firmer foothold than ever before. The Winter's experience brought home to the public mind, too, the fact that unemployment is a condition created by industry for which society has to make itself responsible. The old American idea of letting the individual worker sink or swim received its death blow."

Unemployment insurance as the only means of guarding the workers against fluctuations in industry was recommended by a number of committees. The report reviews the work done to afford permanent relief to the unemployed, and concludes by saying:

"The great good done by the crisis was that for the first time on a country-wide scale community efforts were unified and directed into practical channels through something more than ephemeral organizations. There came into recognition the cruel injustice of not distinguishing the unemployable from the unemployed. In this period also the public came to accept as the first step in the organization of the labor market the establishment of a nation-wide system of employment exchanges to bring the jobless man to the manless job. Finally a beginning was made of definite propaganda for compulsory unemployment insurance."

UNEMPLOYED TO SELL TOYS.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Opens Holiday Shop.

A Christmas toy store to provide employment for persons out of work will be opened this morning at 663 Fifth Avenue, the use of which has been given by Mrs. Henry Phipps. The store will be conducted during December by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, under the direction of Miss Christine S. Foster and a group of well-known patronesses. The toy stock is to come from the Old Men's Toy Shop in the Diocesan House at 416 Lafayette Street, the use of which has been given by Bishop Greer, acting for the Episcopal Church.

In the old men's shop the workers, who come from all trades but who are incapacitated for their various trades, make a great assortment of wooden toys, representing the favorite animals of childhood. Tabby cats and black cats, lambs, turkeys, ducks, chickens, rabbits, dogs, and almost every conceivable kind of animal are in the list. Because there are to be no expenses, the entire receipts, with the exception of 15 per cent. for materials, will go to the store workers. Fancy bags made by old women who receive work from the Sewing Bureau of the association are also to be sold.

Among the patronesses of the toy store are Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Charles Connfelt, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. James B. Duke, Miss Foster, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. M. Hodson, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, Mrs. Junius H. McHenry, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Miss Grace Potter, Mrs. George Dupont Pratt, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, George Blagden, Dr. George Norton Miller, James L. Parrish, Percy R. Pyne, the Rev. Karl Reiland, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman.

FLYNN TRIAL STARTS TODAY

I. W. W. Woman Agitator Faces Charge Three Years Old.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, I. W. W. agitator, will be placed on trial for the second time tomorrow morning in the County Court here before Judge Klenert and a "foreign" jury on an indictment growing out of the strike here nearly three years ago. The New York woman is charged with "inciting to personal assault" in that she urged the silk workers, on strike at that time, to go to the mills where others were working and "get them out."

Seventy Hudson County talesmen have been summoned for jury duty here. The "foreign jury," also from Hudson County, which tried Miss Flynn about two years ago, disagreed.

Carlo Tresca, another of those who was active during the "big strike," was never convicted, the jury in his case having also disagreed, but Patrick Quinlan and Frederick Sumner Boyd were both convicted, and are now serving terms in State Prison at Trenton.

The Defense Committee in this city has urged as many of the workers as possible to attend the trial and lend what support they can to the young woman who played such a prominent part in their strike.

LINDEN
LINDEN 2¾ in. WALDORF 2¼ in.
ARROW COLLARS.
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In Answer to Husband's Suit Mrs. de Lisle Says She Wed Gilmore in Pique.

HONEYMOON WITH DE LISLE

Answer to Divorce Action Tells of Her Fight to Hold His Love.

Mrs. Lillas D. de Lisle has filed her answer to a suit begun in the Supreme Court by her husband, Charles O. de Lisle, for an annulment of their marriage on the ground that the defendant was already married when he made her his wife in Hamilton, Ont., in 1903.

Mrs. de Lisle admitted that she married Thomas Gilmore through pique caused by a quarrel she had with the plaintiff. The ceremony had just been performed, she said, when de Lisle appeared on the scene and begged forgiveness and asked her to go away with him. She turned, she said, to her newly made husband and explained how she came to marry him. She told him she did not love him, while she did love Mr. de Lisle. Thereupon Gilmore tore up the marriage certificate, told her she was free as far as he was concerned, and bade her good-bye. Still she was loath to go with de Lisle, but he overcame her objections by telling her that her marriage to Gilmore was not legal because the ceremony had not been performed in a Catholic church and by a priest. So she came to this city and told all of their friends that they were married. They lived happily together until 1907.

In the meanwhile Gilmore had never been heard of, but it was thought better to have a search made to locate him, and see if arrangements could not be made to avoid any further embarrassment. Word finally came from California that he had been killed there on July 1, 1909. The next year a son was born to her. Then came the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant in a Catholic Church in this city, and housekeeping was begun in an apartment at 640 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. de Lisle said that during the time she lived with the plaintiff she knew he was constantly having flirtations with other women, but she lived in the hope that she would be able to wean him away and have him all to herself. There was one who was determined to get him entirely for herself, Mrs. de Lisle said. Finally this woman triumphed. Her husband spent nearly all of his money on her, leaving his wife without enough money to meet the household expenses, she charges. She said that her husband told her that Gilmore was alive, and that he had married again and was the father of several children. Mr. de Lisle is said to be a wealthy restaurateur.

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